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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,970—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1897.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I.PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th April.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. R. Dowell	24th "
B.I.BRITANNIA	6325	J. L. Parfitt	1st May.
* GANGES	4203	T. F. Creery	8th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* THAMES	4253	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
B.I.CARTHAGE	5198	E. R. Dowell	28th "
* SHANNON	4189	E Crewe	4th June.
B.I.COROMANDEL	6452	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.I.INDIA	8060	R. F. Briscoe	25th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct, with liberty to call at Marseilles, if required.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transfer to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will enter at 1 p.m., for that purpose.

Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals. Ships at Ports en route.

For particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st May 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Apl.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	18th May.

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A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nordoostsee Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	21st April 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the S. S. "AGLAIA" to Calcutta on the Homeward voyage only.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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Seasoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 3, 1897.

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S.S. SINGAPORE ..... 29th April 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 560	Rs. 335.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

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Seasoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 1, 1897.

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(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.)

S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain G. Shimadzu, 3,275 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 15th Instant. For freight and passage apply to

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Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 6th April 1897.

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 17th April, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 13th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 672 tons, on the 15th April, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,934 tons, about 10th April.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "FAZILKA," 4,152 tons, about 10th April.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 22nd April.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 14th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th April, 1897.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.
TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday noon.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	16th April.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	14th May.

TO COLOMBO. SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
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FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

HOCKS—STILL.

		CASH. Qts. Rs. a.	CASH. Pts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Qts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Pts. Rs. a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	per doz.	27 0	14 8	30 0	16 4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable dinner wine	"	33 8	17 8	37 8	19 4
JOHANNESBERG, the Prince of Hocks	"	58 0	30 0	65 8	33 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour	"	52 0	27 8	58 8	30 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural	"	37 0	...	41 4	...
LAUBENHEIM, a light dinner wine	"	28 0	15 0	32 4	16 12
OPPENHEIM	"	22 0	14 8	24 8	16 4
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet	"	38 8	20 8	42 8	23 0

SPARKLING HOCK.

SUPERIOR, delicate flavour and bouquet	per doz.	53 8	28 0	59 8	32 4		

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FINE SPARKLING, fine full flavour	per doz.	46 4	25 0	51 8	27 12		
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	"	54 0	31 0	60 4	34 8		
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich delicious bouquet	"	68 8	37 8	76 8	42 0		

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SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	per doz.	25 8	14 8	28 8	16 0		
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IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. COMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHORE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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GENTLEMEN'S ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

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English-made Watches come to us with an unbroken accord of advance and a reputation for superiority, extending over a period of 4 centuries. The English Watches offered are the finest Time-keepers, having the best grades of movements ever imported into India, and are guaranteed as being the Acme of Perfection. The following Watch appears to be a special favourite. It is an excellently finished Watch and will last a life-time.

DESCRIPTION.

Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Action, English Lever, Full Plate, Compensated Balance, Isochronous Hair-Spring, and most perfectly jewelled.

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CHLORINATED LIME	per 28-lb. tin 7 4 ; per cwt	28	0
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MANGANESE BINOXIDE	per lb. 0 4 ; per cwt	22	12
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SULPHURIC ACID	per jar 7 4 2 jar case	14	0
COMPOUND SULPHUR CANDLES	each 0 12 per doz	7	12
SULPHUR ROLL	per lb. 0 4 per cwt	21	8
PERMANGANATE of POTASH	per lb. 1 8 per cwt	158	0
PERMANGANATE SOLUTION	per bot. 0 8 per gal.	2	

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WHOLESALE AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
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THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR APRIL, 1897.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
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SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bombay BOYS' and GIRLS' SCHOOLS of the above Institution will RE-OPEN, on MONDAY, the 19th instant.
By Order of the Punchayet of the above Institution,
FURDOONJEE JAMSETJEE,
Secretary.
Sir Jamsetjee Institution Building, Hornby Row, Fort, 10th April, 1897.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

Y. M. C. A., APOLLO BUNDER.

LANTERN LECTURE on "EGYPT, the LAND of the PHARAOHS," MONDAY, 12th April, at 8-45 p.m., Lecturer, Mr. D. E. McCONNELL, Fellow of the London Society of Arts. Chairman: Colonel T. A. FREEMAN, M. A.
Illustrated by over 50 Slides. OPEN TO ALL. Collection on behalf of Y. M. C. A. Fund.

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NOTICE.

THE FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of May, 1897, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—
1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Auditor's Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1896.
2nd. To declare a dividend.
3rd. To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1897, and to fix their remuneration.
TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 19th May, 1897, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 6th April, 1897.

ASQUITH & LORD, —TAILORS, BREECHES— —MAKERS, SHIRT— —MAKERS, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY. OUTFITTERS.

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ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

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9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.

The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or £8-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
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The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS

In boxes of 25 and 50.

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MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, the other cries, Oh it I have been using since 40 years! —

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No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MATCHES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Aution, in the Matches Godown, Cave Road opposite the Prince's Dock, on account of the underwriters —
125 cases damaged sulphur matches of different marks.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 12th April, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of 366 bales of yarn advertised to be sold THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, by order of the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., is POSTPONED until further notice.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
A few copies each of notes on Military Law, England's Honour, Jones Lillywhite's Cricketers' Annual, 1895, Consumption of the Lungs, Tide Tables for the Indian Ports for the Year 1896, The Man and his works, Stricture of the Urethra, A Manual of Pharmacodynamics, Homeopathic Domestic Medicine, Epitome Domestic Medicine, Administration Report, H. H. the Nizam's Dominions, Hughes's Illustrated Price List, and Articles on Indian Finance.
About 900 lbs. engine packing of different sizes.
Piece 32 gentlemen's hats will be sold singly to suit purchasers.
25 quarter casks Lisbon Wine, Branco and Tinto.
The property of an officer, consisting of wearing apparel, full dress uniform, sword, belt, and scabbard, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 light dog-cart.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 second-hand serviceable victoria.
1 showy grey pony with saddle.
1 high grade brand new pneumatic lady's safety bicycle, with Dunlop's tyres, and all latest improvements.
1 tonga, made to order, with moveable hood.
1 solid tyre bicycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 13th inst, at 1 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Hancock Bridge Road, Mazagon, in the compound of the property formerly known as Hamilton's Hotel, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery, and glassware, an ebonized symphatnetic square pianoforte, by S. Rose and Co., Hitmar's hanging and table lamps, etc., the property of T. CONRY, Esqr.
The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome, substantial made blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture, a sympathetic square pianoforte, by Rose and Co., English-made single-seated brougham, by Silk and Sons, London, in very good order, specially made to order, English made victoria, by Lawrie and Marner, London, two showy bay Arab horses and one bay waler horse, all going in single and double harness, sets of single and double harness, valuable books on medicine, general literature and fiction, surgical instruments, doctor's desk for tabloids, Carter's literary machine, Brussels' and Cambay carpets, telescopic brass hall and table lamps, by Hink, brass bedstead, table ornaments, poultry, etc., the property of Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel D. N. FARUKH.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Railway Building, Parel, near the B. B. and C. I. Rly Workshops, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, one iron upright grand pianoforte, by Jenn Brothers, (makers to the London Academy of Music), Columbian Stone Works, cooking stove with chimney, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, carpets, flower pots, etc., the property of J. O'DOHERTY, Esq., Foreman.
The property will be on view three days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Upper Colaba, opposite St. John's Church, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons, high-wheeled dog cart, with bay horse and harness, table ornaments, Hink's lamps, &c., the property of Lieut. J. C. CRUMP.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 12th April, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Gill and Co.'s Juths, Colaba, by order of Mr. Nanjee Damodher, and on account and risk of Marwari Goolmookhrai Sukhanand,
100 F. P. bales Broach ginned cotton, marked N. D.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Admiralty House," Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished substantial-made household furniture, of the latest design and best workmanship (especially selected and made to order), by John Roberts and Co., best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand cottage piano, by "Bluthner," in splendid tone, one mahogany miniature billiard table, very handsome China, Japanese doulton, majolica and Crown Derby table ornaments, Hink's and Bitmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels' and Persian carpets, a handsome strong-built victoria, with a powerful grey Arab horse and harness, a handsome strong built landau with a chesnut Arab horse and harness, etc., the property of M. BRESLAUER, Esq., of Messrs. John Roberts and Co.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant,, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "tent, Esplanade Bandstand, No. 8 plot, Wellington Lines, Fort, valuable teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, first-rate pictures and oleograph, rich purdas, and carpets, and rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vase, table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of Captain J. FALLE, Royal I. M.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th May next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, made to order, by John Roberts and Co, glass and crockery ware, a nearly new rosewood cottage piano, by Soundy and Co, rich table ornaments, hand-ome China and Japanese vases, Madras cane matting, rich Persian carpets, iron bedsteads, with wire mattress, a handsome strong Victoria, in very good order, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of R. L. TREVELYAN, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.
N.B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a.m., on the same day.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 12th April, 1897.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually supersecting injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION NO. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary syphilis, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply for two years of Wax Cloth, Wrapping Cloth, Twine, Candles, Kerosine and Cocoanut Oil, for the use of the General Post Office, Bombay, will be received by the Undersigned, on MONDAY, the 3rd May, 1897, at 12 noon.
Parties tendering must make a cash deposit of Rs. 500, which amount will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender is accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by this Department.
No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.
Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
Samples of the Articles to be supplied and the Form of Tender can be seen and all particulars ascertained by personal application at this Office, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.
W. MERRETT,
Presidency Postmaster.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

	Rs. a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15 12
½ " " " 7-8 or, post free	8 0
¼ " " " 3-12 or, post free	4 4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

TO LET.—STABLE from 1st April, for eight Horses, and six Carriages lately occupied by Meakin and Co., in Rope Walk Lane.
Also first and second FLOORS of a HOUSE in Rampart Row, occupied by Meakin and Co. Apply to
DADABHOY BOMANJI JEEJEEBHOY,
Church Gate Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCE'S DOCK.
FOR SALE.
Superior Ports direct from the Growers.
Bottled by James Connell.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
1863 Vintage	30	0
A Genuine Port	18	0

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6		
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.		

NOW READY.

TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1897.

With Portrait of His Highness
RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.
Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE;"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay
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INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

SUN ENDOWMENT POLICIESS ARE FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS.

EXAMPLE of 15 years' Endowment, also payable in the event of previous deaths. The Cash Bonus on a Rs. 10,000 policy will amount to Rs. 3,000, and the Policy will stand at Rs. 13,000, Cash Value in 15 years. A splendid return for your money in these days of the depreciated Rupee. Bonuses under these policies are guaranteed by the Sun Office of London.
Accident Assurances are granted by this Company, affording substantial benefits and compensation for disablement.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.
NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Intending Assurers are invited to COMPARE the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA" with those of any other Company.

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Absolute Security.
New and Improved Tables.
Very Low Premiums.
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Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service.
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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette Office, Bombay.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12,
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and sold in Bottles by all Chemists

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Design, Made and Ready, Cuttacks, &c.

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LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rate to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted House through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.
H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.....£600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
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GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
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COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA, DELHI	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
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ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australasia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not less than Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
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WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers,
G. E. NOBLE, }
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 19m. High water 6-31m., 7-31a. Low water, 1-24m., 0-52a.
Adjourned Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Departure of H. E. the Governor for Mahableshwar.
Y. M. C. A. Literary Society, lantern lecture on Egypt, 8-45 p.m.

SIR JAMSETJI JEJEEBHOY PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The Bombay Boys and Girls' Schools of the Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution will, as announced in our advertisement columns, re-open on Monday, the 19th instant.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Rohilla, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., on Wednesday.—With effect from the 16th instant, at 3-55 p.m., the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at Offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 38, viz., 1s. 2½d. perrupee.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquiry was held on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, respecting the death of Kassiba Gungaji, aged seventy years, formerly a labourer but recently a hawker in fruit, residing at Koliwada. The deceased was deaf of both the ears, his eye sight was defective, and was weak and feeble on account of his old age. On the evening of the 24th December last deceased, with a basket on his head, was walking along the Carnac Road, towards the Carnac Bridge, when he was accidentally knocked down by a horse attached to a private carriage and one of the wheels passed grazing his left thigh. The driver of the carriage shouted out to him, but he did not appear to have heard the warning, and hence the accident. The injured man was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where on examination it was found that he had sustained a fracture of the left thigh at the hip joint. He was detained under treatment, but owing to old age the fracture did not unite, and he gradually grew weak and died on Saturday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY.—An inquiry was held on Saturday, at the Colaba Land and Mill Company's premises by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of a Hindu labourer, named Dhondoo Succaram, aged twenty-five years, employed in that mill, residing at Dhobie Talao. About half-past 7 o'clock, on Saturday morning, the deceased and another labourer were standing below a tier of pressed cotton bales in the cotton godown of the mill, receiving bales, which were rolled down off the tier by two other labourers, and removing them out of the godown to load them into a waggon. The men on the tier before rolling every bale down used to call out to the men below to get aside. At about noon a bale was brought to the edge of the tier and before hurling it down the usual warning was given to the men below. The deceased stepped backward to get out of the way, when suddenly he knocked against a wooden post and fell forward on the face, and immediately the bale fell on him, crushing his head. The bale was removed and deceased was found dead bleeding from the nose, mouth and ears. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE HOT WEATHER AND THE PLAGUE.—The "British Medical Journal" of 13th March last has some interesting remarks about the hot weather and the plague. It says:—"The hot weather is upon them in Bombay, and the effect of its influence upon plague will be as carefully noted as it had been eagerly anticipated. We attach little or no importance to the effect of temperature "per se," but there is no doubt that warm weather brings with it a condition of the nocturnal overcrowding which no doubt plays an important part in the spread of the disease. The poorer classes can now sleep on the verandahs, the roofs of the houses, and in the streets, and thereby relieve the congestion which obtains in native houses during the cold weather. Plague has never been known in Calcutta, and there seems no reason to gainsay the fact that it is outside the plague belt. Many points will no doubt be settled in the pathology and epidemiology of plague during the present outbreak, but we will hope that no scientific man will be led into the trap of belief that quarantine or inspections have had anything to do with checking its spread. One might as soon try to stop the wind by a five-barred gate as to attempt to stop plague by quarantine or cordons."

INTERESTING DISCOVERY OF WHOLESALE THEFT.—Mr. Furdoonji Dadabhoy, employed in the Sassoon Mill, took a silver watch, valued at Rs. 80, to the Reliance Watch Company on the 1st instant for repairs. Mr. Fetterle, the manager of the watch company, on looking at the watch, identified it as one of the watches and a part of the property stolen on the 7th July 1894. The watch was handed over to the police, who on enquiries ascertained that Mr. Furdoonji had purchased the watch from one Dharma Harry, a basket coolie, for Rs. 8-8. The police took this last man into custody, and he pointed out another man to whom he had sold two other watches for Rs. 9-12. The coolie's house was then searched by the police, and gold and silver jewellery and watches, collectively valued at Rs. 778-11, were recovered. The man Dharma was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with receiving and disposing of stolen property. Superintendent Nolan, who has been investigating the matter, asked for a short remand, stating that some further property had still to be traced as the whole of the property stolen was valued at Rs. 8,000, out of which Rs. 5,778 worth had been recovered. The accused on being questioned by the court stated that he had found the property, now recovered by the police from his house, in the excavations of the foundation of the Sankli Tank Fire Brigade station two years ago. The magistrate granted the application, and remanded the case as applied for by the police.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE LAD.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday last, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Parsee lad named Motabhoy Nowroji Randeria, aged fifteen years, son of Nowroji Jamshetji Randeria, a Gujerati clerk, employed in the service of Mr. Joobarimull Moolchund, a shroff, and residing at Khetwady Main Road. The deceased, who was alleged to be a passionate boy, was a student, and attended school until about six months ago, when he left and asked his father to get him a job as a fitter or a turner. Subsequently the father asked him several times to go to school, but he refused to do so. About four or five days ago Motabhoy brought a dog at home. The father got angry with him for bringing the animal into the house and threatened to turn the deceased and his dog out of the house. The boy lost his temper, and said "I will kill you and then destroy myself." On Thursday evening the father returned home from work, and seeing the dog still in the house, told him to remove it. The boy refused to do so, and they had some words. They then took their meal and went to sleep. On the following (Friday) morning deceased left the house with the dog, and shortly afterwards the father went to work as usual. About noon the lad returned home, and commenced vomiting. The father was sent for, who arrived, and a Parsee medical practitioner was summoned. The doctor examined Motabhoy, and said that he had taken some poison and advised his removal to a hospital. About 6 o'clock in the evening the lad was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he complained of burning sensation in the stomach, and on being questioned by the house surgeon, admitted having taken some arsenic. The lad was detained under treatment, but he grew worse and died at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

VICE COMMODORE'S CUP RACE "YACHTS."

THE following are the Handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 3-30 p.m., on Saturday:—

Name of boats.	Tons.	Entered by	Time of arrival. H	M	S
	M's				
Kismet	4-24	Mr W P Symonds	6	3	4
Eileen	16-51	Lt R St J Gillespie, RE	6	26	15
Melody	16-33	Mr J B K Macbeth	6	34	25
Turquoise	Scr	Mr E Lisard	did not start		
Janetta	18-57	Officers S R E	gave up		
Red Rose	17-44	Capt J Hext RN	did not finish		
Mannikin	23-36	Capt W W T Durhan, R A			
Tomtit	37-14	Mr R H R Hopkins			

1st Prize Cup won by Kismet; and 2nd prize won by Eileen.

SHIP'S BOAT'S RACE.

The following are the Handicap allowances and result of race sailed at 3-45 p.m., on Saturday:—

—	Tons.	Entered by	Time of arrival H	M	S
Magdala's Cutter No. 2	Scr	Mr G W Silvester	5	22	32
Hydaspes' Cutter	7-8	Comdr L de B Lockyer	5	39	58
Dudley	10-42	Mr J Walsh	5	51	37
Dockyard Cutter	Scr	Mr A Monk	5	53	37
Afghan's Gig	10-42	Comdr R Barton	5	55	54
Canning's Life boat	5-21	Lieut N F J Wilson, R I M	6	0	18
Magdala's Cutter No. 1	7-8	Lt L H Richardson, R N	6	13	3
Ravenna's Boat	10-42	Mr F Cadiz	did not finish		
Canning's 3rd Cutter	10-42	Lt D F Vines R I M			

1st Prize won by Magdala's Cutter No. 2; 2nd Prize won by Hydaspes' Cutter, and 3rd Prize won by Dudley.

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FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE COLABA RAILWAY STATION.

ABOUT midnight, on Saturday last, Mr. Framjee Sorabji Mistry, a Parsee, aged twenty-five years, employed as a head gas-man in the carriage department of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and residing at Bomanji Lane, Fort, was killed while assisting in putting right engine No. 11, which had derailed at No. 3 platform of the Colaba station. The leading pairs of wheels of the engine got off the rails, and Mr. Edward William Stanley, the station-master, took measures to re-rail it by using a set of clamps and pieces of rails to see if the engine could be backed on the rails by its own power. The engine, however, could not be moved, and there was no help for it but to wait till another engine came to push it on on the rails. About half-past 10 o'clock an engine came, but as it had a cow-catcher, it could not be used. About midnight another engine arrived, and Mr. Stanley, the station-master, proposed to push the derailed iron horse with it. For this purpose the engine was brought up to the derailed engine, but it was found that the buffers would not meet; so the driver of the former engine suggested the use of a sleeper as a buffer. The station-master agreed, and a sleeper was brought, and some porters, assisted by the deceased, jammed it between the two engines. The relieving engine was then backed, but it was found the plan had no effect. The driver then suggested that the relieving engine should go forward a little in order to give a bump to the other engine. With this object a support in the shape of a wooden stand was placed under the sleeper. After the porters and the deceased had placed it, they were told to get out out of the way, which they did. The relieving engine then made three attempts to bump up against the sleeper, but failed, and it was making a fourth attempt, when the deceased went to the cow-catcher of the derailed engine and held one end of the sleeper. The relieving engine was then backed to give a bump. Mr. Stanley called out to the deceased to get away, but the latter replied "never mind," and immediately afterwards the relieving engine bumped against the sleeper, which snapped in half. Mr. Stanley then saw the deceased scrambling out, and found that his left forearm had been fractured. He placed the deceased in a victoria and sent him to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, in charge of the railway police. It was stated that the deceased went in to hold the sleeper on his own accord, no one having told him to do so. On being examined by the House Surgeon at the hospital, it was found that eight ribs on each side of the chest were fractured. The lungs were injured and lacerated by the fractured ribs penetrating them. He died in the hospital three hours after admission. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of the deceased Framji. Mr. M. D. Doctor watched the inquiry on behalf of the railway police. The jury brought in a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by the multiple injuries which he had received by being jammed against an engine by a sleeper which he was holding accidentally snapping in half.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY OFFICIAL REPORT.

DURING the week ending 3rd instant the prices of staple food-grains have risen in all the affected districts except Khandesh, where they are stationary, and Sholapur, where they have slightly fallen.

The progress statement of relief measures is appended. The average daily number of relief workers has risen from 288,040 in the preceding week to 310,405 in the week under report, and the number of dependants from 153,089 to 117,108. The earthwork of the Hyderabad-Godaveri Valley Railway has been commenced by the Railway Company at four different points on a length of 18 miles in British territory. The work is expected to give employment to about 10,000 people. Special Civil Officers have been appointed to two large tank works in the Khandesh District, and the inclusion in the famine programme of the work of clearing silt out of the tank at Pelut in the Nasik District and its commencement as a relief work have been authorized. An estimate of Rs. 55,615 for the portion of the Talwada tank project in the Khandesh District which is suitable for relief work has been sanctioned. Allotments of Rs. 13,000 and Rs. 4,100 have been made for the improvement of the water-supply in the districts of Poona and Satara respectively. The officers of the Sanitary Department have continued their inspection tours and report the health of the people in the affected tracts and on relief works to be good. No signs of emaciation and no unusual mortality have been noticed. The relief camps were found to be generally in a satisfactory condition. Outbreaks of cholera resulting in a few deaths are reported from parts of the Sholapur and Bijapur Districts, and some cases of small-pox have also occurred on relief works in three districts. Vaccination is in progress on several works.

The daily average number (26,509) of persons relieved gratuitously in villages or poor-houses shows an increase of 469 as compared with the number noted in the preceding week. It has been directed that the orders passed in the last financial year regarding the grant of grain compensation to peons and other low-paid Government servants should continue in force in the year 1897-98 until it is declared that they are no longer necessary.

An assignment of Rs. 1,00,000 has been sanctioned for tagai advances for agricultural improvement in the Satara District, and a sum of Rs. 5,000 has been allotted to the Khandesh District for advances to the Bhil cultivators for purchase of seeds and cattle.

The accompanying statements show the movements of food-grains and pulses in the affected districts as well as Kolaba and Ratnagiri during the weeks ending 27th March 1897, and 3rd instant and the progress of operations for the supply of grass to those districts during the week ending 20th ultimo.

ENGLISH EFFORTS.

Lord Derby, as president of the Lancashire Indian Famine Committee, on March 19 sent the following message to the Viceroy of India:—"I to-day acquainted through the Indian Council the sum of 15 lakhs and Rs. 80,000 (equal to £100,000), to be handed to the Calcutta Relief Committee as a first instalment of Lancashire's contribution towards alleviating the distress of suffering Indian fellow-subjects. Lord Derby has received the following answer from the Viceroy:—"Please express to Lancashire, on behalf of the Central Famine Committee and the Government of India, deep gratitude for generous sympathy and aid in relieving sufferers from famine"

At Surbiton, on March 19, under the auspices of the Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art, Lady Georgiana Hamilton, wife of the Secretary of State for India, opened an exhibition and sale of Indian arts and handicrafts in aid of the famine-stricken weavers in India. On March 20 the opening ceremony was performed by Lady Reay.

In the House of Commons, on March 22, Mr. Buchanan asked the Secretary of State for India whether, in view of the statement made by Sir James Westland as to the cost of the famine and its effects on the finances of India, he could state in what way the Government are prepared to aid in defraying from Imperial funds part of the expenditure on famine relief? Lord G. Hamilton replied:—The state of things in India is at present as follows: In the face of a famine of almost unexampled extent and severity the Government of India have spared no expense in their efforts to prevent or mitigate its effects, and, thanks to the means which the foresight of previous Governments has provided and to the zeal and vigour with which they have been used those efforts have been on the whole very successful. In spite of the very heavy charge and loss of revenue estimated at Rx. 11,000,000 net, which this condition of affairs has entailed, the Government of India estimate the deficit for the closing financial year at not more than Rx. 1,987,000, and that for the coming year at Rx 2,404,000. They propose to carry on the work without interruption or postponement all the great public works which they have begun or have undertaken to begin, and mainly for this purpose of productive expenditure which is virtually a further insurance against future famines they propose to borrow Rx 4,000,000 in India and £3,500,000 sterling in England besides £1,000,000 temporary debt. With the view of insuring against the financial loss involved by possible famines, a surplus revenue has for many years been raised and devoted to the avoidance or reduction of debt, and the loans which it is now intended to incur form part of the general policy of borrowing for remunerative railway construction and must not be attributed merely, or even mainly, to the results of the famine. The credit of the Government of India has, I believe, never been appreciably higher than at the present moment. In these circumstances no application for assistance has been made by the Government of India, nor do Her Majesty's Government as at present advised see any reason to anticipate such application by an offer of financial aid.

DIVINE SERVICE.

MONDAY, APRIL 12.
ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Evensong.
8-30 p.m.—Prayers, Address, and Story of the Cross.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
8 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

COLONEL W. S. S. BISSET, R.E., Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department likely to retire within the next twelve months. He will probably succeed General Sir Edward Williams at the India Office as Government Director of Guaranteed Indian Railway Companies—an appointment worth £1,000 a year.

THERE is, we understand, no probability of a land quarantine against the plague being established in India. Expert opinion has long since pronounced such a system ineffective against the spread of epidemic disease, nor would it be possible to enforce it in a country like India. This of course need not be held to apply to the isolation of small towns and villages.

FROM the first of this month to the 4th inclusive, there were 53 cases of plague and 39 deaths at Sukkur. On the 3rd the figures recorded were the worst, viz., 16 cases and 13 deaths.

ON Sunday last in all the Roman Catholic churches in Colombo a "fulmination from the Vicar-General" was read, prohibiting Catholics reading several Ceylonese newspapers, and also warning them about sending their children to non-Catholic schools. This was not so much an infringement of the liberty of the Press as of the subject.

FROM a case reported in our legal columns it will be seen that the Madras High Court has expressed its disapproval of the practice obtaining in Tinnevelly of the Magistrates being ordered to refer all cases in which the Police are charged, to the Police Superintendent for investigation.

THE statement in a Rangoon paper that the Burma Courts Bill has been dropped is incorrect. The matter still forms the subject of communication between the Government of India and the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

REPORTS from the Central Himalaya region show that snow is still lying much below the normal line. The temperature at all the hill stations and at many stations in the plains of Upper India is consequently much below the normal.

THE Native Infantry regiments proceeding in relief to Chitral are to take only eight combatant officers. Detachment of these regiments are to be trained in the use of machine guns, a number of which form part of the equipment of the Chitral garrison.

THE death of Mr. Norrie, Settlement Officer at Bahraich, was extremely sudden. He was perfectly well and playing tennis on Monday evening, but was seized with cholera that night and died a little after noon the following day. The seizure is the more unaccountable as there is no cholera in the Bahraich District at present.

THE Maharaja of Kapurthala proceeds to England next month to be present at the Queen's Commemoration.

THERE is unhappily no improvement to be reported in the results of Indian railways, the gross earnings up to 20th March last being Rs. 1,41,51,000 less than in the corresponding period last year. The East Indian and Burma railways showed satisfactory increases in their results for the last week on which statistics were completed, but these were far below the decreases reported by the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India lines.

IMPORTS into Calcutta from foreign countries in March fell off to the extent of five per cent. Merchandise was less in value by eleven per cent., but there were larger receipts of both gold and silver. Cotton goods declined by forty-three lakhs. The demand for metals was also smaller, the only increase of importance being in railway materials and salt. Imports of food grain from Indian ports continued on a large scale in the past month. The quantity received was 976,297 cwt. as compared with 225,643 cwt. in the previous year. The imports were mainly rice and paddy from Burma.

IN deference to the Resolution of the Government of India passed in 1895, impressing upon Railway Administrations the desirability of looking after the comfort and convenience of Native passengers by providing waiting-room accommodation for them at the more important stations, and instituting permanent fruit-stalls at these places, the authorities of the East Coast Railway, like those of the Madras and South Indian Railways, are making arrangements for the construction of the necessary buildings to accommodate Native passengers waiting for trains, and for fruit-stalls.

IN the Allahabad High Court on Wednesday, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Blair decided an important point in connection with the disposition of the funds of Provident Societies. In the case in question an employe of the Indian Midland Railway, who had contributed to the Provident Fund of the Company, died, and one of his creditors, having obtained a decree against the widow, sought to attach the money which stood in his name in the Provident Fund. Their Lordships declared that the burden of proof that the money could be attached lay with the applicant for attachment, and as this proof had not been given the particular application must fail. Practically the judgment seems to imply that provident funds can in no case be attached to secure payment of a debt contracted by or on behalf of a deceased contributor. A Bombay case, in which contributions to a similar fund had been attached, was quoted, but their Lordships held that even if that decision was a correct one, it did not apply to the present case. Supposing the rules of the two funds to be the same contingent interest in the fund obtained by a contributor only became a vested interest on his dismissal for misconduct (when his contribution would be returnable to him), and such an interest could not be attached in execution of a decree.

THE work of the office of Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist to the Government of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh continues to increase rapidly. Taking the two departments together, there were in all last year 3,995 separate analysis either chemical or bacteriological, which gives about 11 cases a day (not excluding Sundays). The increase in the cases of cattle poisoning is particularly noteworthy. Three years ago they amounted to 102, the following years to 264 and last year to 371. Arsenic as usual was the favourite poison, being detected in 249 out of 371 cases. Until some system is devised for the better regulation of the sale of this poison, the mischief is not likely to abate. Surgeon-Captain Lumsden, by the way, who submits this report (Mr. Hankin being on special duty in connection with the bubonic plague at Bombay) mentions that in detecting cases of poisoning with snake venom Dr. Calmette's anti-venomous snake serum has been most useful. He states that if two guinea pigs are inoculated, one with a solution derived from the rag used to convey the poison and the second with the same dose of the solution plus a sufficient dose of anti-venine, the first guinea pig succumbs, the second remaining well. As to bacteriological analysis the Government of the North-West Provinces, in reviewing Dr. Lumsden's report, remarks that this portion of Mr. Hankin's work has "developed enormously," but the proposal to separate chemical and bacteriological investigation and to employ Mr. Hankin as a bacteriologist only, is said to be "still under the consideration of the Government of India." Meanwhile it has "not been found possible to depute junior members of the Indian Medical Service to Agra to acquire a practical knowledge of bacteriology." Among other uncomfortable facts which are held to have been experimentally proved during the year, it is stated that the leather of the bhisti's mussook and the earthenware of the common or domestic *surahi* both afford a ready entry to the vagrant microbe. We notice that Mr. Hankin's account of the outbreak of cholera at the Saugor mess, to which attention was drawn in these columns some time ago, is reprinted. Surgeon-Colonel Hendley remarks thereon that "the practical lesson to be drawn from the inquiry is the necessity of paying more attention to the sanitation of kitchens;" and the Government reviewer adds, "The practical suggestion that the kitchens of officers' messes should be brought under medical inspection will doubtless receive attention from the military authorities."

OUTRAGE AT PESHAWAR.

THE murder of Pundit Lekh Ram has led to great disquietude and uneasiness at Lahore and in the Punjab generally. Stories of ghastly murders and of, wholesale poisoning are heard on all sides, but there is absolutely no truth in any of these reports. No crime has yet occurred that is traceable to the death of the Pundit. The following is a specimen of the excitement prevalent. Mahomedan youth was found in an unconscious condition after having eaten some sweets tendered by a wandering stranger. The youth was conveyed to the hospital where he quickly recovered, and the medical report distinctly affirms that there was not the slightest signs of poisoning. In another case, some what more singular, a stranger was observed feeding some chickens with some white sweets and this quickly brought together a large crowd. The unfortunate possessor of the sweets insisted on his innocence but the excited citizens, who numbered over a thousand, hustled him to the Kotwali. Here the man told his history: it was that being out of employment he sought advice from a religious oracle and was told to make small sweetmeats and after placing a written prayer in each one to feed fishes and chickens with them and his prayer for work would be answered. The sweets were broken open and found to contain some written words. The chemical analyst will report after examination. These absurd stories created such tension between the two religious sects that the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore was obliged to invite about 25 leading Hindu and Mahomedan citizens on Tuesday morning to an informal conference at his house. Mr. Meredith opened the proceedings by stating that the Government regretted very much the murder of Pundit Lekh Ram but what had happened after the murder could not be adequately deplored. Both Hindus and Mahomedans had shown an amount of ill-will which was painful to all well wishers of India. That Hindus and Mahomedans should refuse to deal with each other, that some men should be threatened with death by murder, all represented a state of things which Mr. Meredith advised the gentlemen present to do their best to remove. He told them that if things did not mend satisfactorily he, as the representative of the Government, would have to adopt stern measures to put down all that tended towards lawlessness and disorder. He reminded them that the Government had power to put things straight in a very short time, but were reluctant to exercise it until the opportunity had first been given to the citizens to do their best.

Another attempt at murder took place on Peshawar cantonment platform this morning, but happily the case was one of blood feud and not of race antipathy. A Lingayahari stabbed a Mahomedan boy just before the departure of the morning train, and the man is not expected to survive, though the boy may. A prompt arrest was made and the investigation is now going on. The would-be murderer stepped forward at the wicket where the native passengers are admitted and drew a knife about 18 inches long. He seems absolutely unconcerned. The cantonment authorities and police have the matter in hand.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Istrar, 2,978 tons, Captain J McKay, sailed on Saturday last for Antwerp and Genoa, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Colaba, 1,107 tons, Captain N F Ferris sailed via Galle, on Sunday last for Dundee.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fazilka, 2,617 tons, Captain James Wilson, cleared on Saturday last for Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line s s Drachenfels, 1,573 tons, Captain G Kannewegg, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Antwerp, 1st March via Naples, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachee (8th April), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A W Randle, Mr Twapeny, Sergt Johnston and 74 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut A P D C Stewart, Commander T G R Finny, Sergt R Lewis, wife and 2 children, and 65 deck.

THE P and O Co's s s Kaiser-i-Hind, 2,385 tons, Captain C L Daniel, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from China, via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss C B Bates, Mr O Meyer, Mrs Clarari and five deck.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, April 8.
	Drachenfels s	Kannewegg	Hamburg, March 1.
	Paulus dar s	Wheler	London, March 19.
	Kaiser-i-Hind s	Daniel	Shanghai, March 2.
	Wharton Hall s	Hegler	Cardiff, March 10.
	Maria Valerie s	Fellner	Kobe, March 13.
11	Baghdad s	Fry	Busreh, April 2.
	Henry Bolcraw s	Jourdain	Busreh, March 18.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Leander s	Hamilton	Antwerp via Karachi
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi.
	Istrar s	McKay	Antwerp and Genoa.
	Ganges s	Wilson	Aden.
	Colaba s	Ferris	Bassin via Galle.
	Fazilka s	Wilson	Rangoon, &c.
11	d. L S M. Mayo	de Berry	Aden.

The steamer Dumra, entered for loading on Saturday last for Karachi, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Armenia s, 2218, Sheviken
Queen Olga s, 2146, Harris
Othello s, 3227, Rogers
Stolzenfels s, 1953, Pankew
Istrar s, 2978, Kay
Rossali s, 1751, Glanfield
Bombay s, 2 48, Casson
Hidayah s, 1902, Burcham
Peshawar s, 2242, Vibert
Ravenna s, 2046, Denny
Rohilla s, 2216, Cole.
Shanghai s, 2163, Dowell
Hiroshima Maru s, 2055, Shimanzer
Hermes s, 870, Jansen
Assaye s, 2203, Murray
City of Dublin s, 2155, Rae
Afghan s, 1439, Barton (for sale)
Clan Alpine s, 1349, Torney
Eton s, 1746, Brophy
Kistna sp, 2149, Smith

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Clive, Finny
R I M S Canning, Rose
R I M S Mayo, De Berry
H M S Assaye, Rowland
H M S Channer
H M S Hulk Tenasserim
Fleet.
H M S Magdala

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Queen Olga s—700 bales cotton waste, Owen and Okell; 32 bales wool, Z Vally.

FOR HULL.
Othello s—330 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR HAMBURG.
Stolzenfels s—154 cwt cojir roots, R Kersey and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Othello s—611 bales hemp, John L Kerston and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Maria Valerie s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.
Maria Valerie s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.
Hiroshima Maru s—350 bales twist, Tata and Co.
Rohilla s—162 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 34 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 41 cwt samada stones, E Noorjin and Co; 100 j case opium, P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Rohilla s—300 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 101 bales twist, S N Tatati and Co; 138 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Hiroshima Maru s—400 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Currance and Co; 300 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

THE rapid progress now being made with the works of the Nilgiri Railway leads to the hope that theline will be opened for traffic to Coonoor before the end of this year. The boon which this railway will confer on Southern India is incontestable, but what is now wanted is to give the line a direct connection with the metre-gauge systems of Southern India by joining up the Mysore and South Indian Railways through Erode. When this is effected, the Nilgiri Hills will become the favourite health resort for both Bombay and Madras, while Bengal will probably send a larger contingent than it now does in the hot season as soon as passengers can avoid the dreadful tonga journey. We understand that a movement to effect the junction of the lines we here refer to is being strongly supported at home, and that proposals are about to be sent out to the Government of India on the subject. To Mysore this link would be of the greatest possible value, and especially so in the event of another famine.

THERE is at last some prospect of Calcutta getting a Building Act. A resolution in the current Calcutta *Government Gazette* announces that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has appointed a commission to inquire into the necessity for a Building Act for the city. Mr. Justice Trevelyan is appointed president; with Mr. Risley, Mr. Glass, Mr. H. C. Williams, Mr. A. J. Hughes and Babus Kali Nath Mitter and Nobin Behari Sircar, Dr. Dysen, Dr. W. Banks and Dr. Gwyther as members; and with Mr. F. G. Wigley as secretary. The commission will enter upon its labours at once and will report the result of the deliberations within the next six months. The commission will have a perfectly free hand, but it is suggested that it might usefully inquire into the desirability of opening out congested tracts in Calcutta without entering into the details of any particular scheme of street improvement. It is considered important to inquire whether the special circumstances of Calcutta point to any amendment or modification in the ordinary law of land acquisition. The issue, which lies in fact at the root of the whole inquiry, is to what extent and in what directions private rights may equitably be made to give way to public interests.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.

A STARTLING REPORT.

THE report has been issued of the Departmental Committee appointed by the India Office in November last to inquire into the prevalence of venereal disease among the British troops in India. The Committee consisted of the Earl of Onslow, Sir James Peile, Surg.-Major-Gen. W. Taylor, M.D., and Surg-Col. J. Richardson. The terms of reference were as follows:—"To examine the official returns of venereal disease among British troops stationed in India and to report what changes, if any, have taken place during recent years in the prevalence of such disease and in its character and intensity. To obtain and report any information which may be available with regard to the presence of venereal disease, and its character and intensity, in foreign armies."

The report, dated Feb. 20, occupies nine pages, and is accompanied by tables and a chart illustrating various phases of the question into which the Committee have inquired. The general character of the conclusions tends to show that the state of things has not been exaggerated in the recent discussion, and that the consequences of the present system are so far as the Committee can judge disastrous and deplorable.

Beginning with an historical survey dating back to the Mutiny, and pointing out that since 1887 or 1888 the returns, which were before defective in some respects, have been made with much increased accuracy, the Committee come to the consideration of the present situation with a reference to the passing of the resolution in the House of Commons in 1888 demanding the abolition of the Lock Hospital system. A Cantonment Act was passed in 1889 which gave power to establish and regulate hospitals within or without a cantonment for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease, and for the removal of such persons as the commanding officer might think it desirable to exclude. This system was however, condemned by Mr. G. W. E. Russell's Committee, and an amending Act was passed prohibiting the compulsory examination of women and excluding sufferers from venereal disease from the category of persons who might be removed from cantonments. Between 1888 and 1890 the returns of disease increased greatly, and after a drop in 1891, they went up again rapidly until they reached, in 1895, the highest figure yet recorded—522·3 per 1000 of the whole strength, or 530·8 per 1000 of troops in cantonments only—i.e., excluding those on field service. The returns varied at different times and in different stations; when bazaars or cities were put temporarily out of bounds they materially decreased. The most serious feature of the increase has been the very large number of cases of primary and secondary syphilis. From 1887 to 1895, while non-syphilitic venereal affections remained almost stationary, the admission rate for primary syphilis rose 130 per cent., and for secondary 188 per cent. Thus the latter form of disease was more than four times as prevalent in 1895 as in 1883, and was also presented in a more virulent form. In 1895 an average of 45 men per 1000 (2200 out of a force of 71,031) were constantly in hospital on this account, and many other cases were treated outside the hospital walls. Judging by the number of men who were found to be unfit for service in the ranks of the Chitral Field Force, it is calculated that, were the whole army required to take the field, 8880 men would have to be put down as useless from this one cause. And there are besides many who suffer from ailments that do not come under the head of venereal disease, but are attributable to or aggravated by the causes which lead to that. The general health of the troops has been progressing ever since the Mutiny, and contrasts very inadequately with the great frequency of cases of the diseases in question.

The Committee paid a visit to Netley Hospital and speak in strong terms of the state of things they found there. Out of 273 cases, 195 or 74 per cent., had a history of syphilis. Never have so many or such bad cases of this nature been sent home as during the last 5 years. Speaking of the patients, the report says:—

"Before reaching the age of twenty-five years these young men have come home presenting a most shocking appearance; some lay there having obviously but a short time to live; others were unrecognizable from disfigurement by reason of the distruction of their features, or had lost their palates, their eyesight, or their sense of hearing; others, again, were in a state of extreme emaciation, their joints distorted and diseased. Not a few are time-expired, but cannot be discharged in their present condition, inasmuch as they are to earn their livelihood, and in a condition so repulsive that they could not mix with their fellow-men. Their friends and relatives refuse to receive them and it is inexpedient to discharge them only to seek the asylum of the poorhouse; so they remain at Netley in increasing numbers, which, as matters now are, seem likely to continue to increase."

The grave danger to the healt of the population at home is insisted upon with special emphasis as one of the most serious aspects of the whole question.

Comparing the figures furnished by our own returns with those relating to foreign armies, the Committee find that, so far as the principal military forces of the Continent are concerned, the contrast stands thus:—

RATIO OF ADMISION PER 1000 STRENGTH FOR ALL FORMS OF VENEREAL DISEASE.

Year.*	Germany.	Russia.	France.	Great Britain. Home.	Great Britain. India.
1889	56·7	47·0	43·8	212·4	507·6
1891	57·2	41·1	43·7	197·4	499·7
1892	57·8	44·6	44·0	214·2	499·9
Mean for 3 years	57·3	43·0	43·8	207·7	438·0

* In the case of Germany the years are 1889-90, 1890-91, 1891-92.

Germany, whose troops are entirely quartered at home, has the lowest rate of any Continental army. The United States shows rather a large figure, and the Dutch army in the East Indies suffers to a great extent, the number of cases per 1000 being 455·5, as compared with 438 in our Indian Army. Japan has a very small amount of disease. In all the armies mentioned by the Committee, save that of the United States, regulations for preventing the spread of the disease are in force. In the three years 1890-92 the German army had scarcely more than 1-32nd, and no European army as much as 1-11th, of the amount of syphilis which prevailed among the troops in India. Even the Dutch forces in

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 10.

YESTERDAY the price of Consols advanced in London 1-8 per cent. to 112 11-16. French Rentes were unchanged at 102¾, and Paris Exchange on London was ¼ centime lower at 25'13¾ frs. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher at 118¼, and Rupee Securities, 3½ per cent., were 1-8 more at £63 3-16. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India remained at 1s. 2 25-32d. Bar Silver was unchanged in value, being quoted at 28 3-8d. per oz.; while in New York the price remained at 61¾ cents per oz., with Exchange on London also unchanged at 4'87¼ dollars. There were extra allotments made in London yesterday of Council Bills comprising 10,000 on Bombay, and 1½ lakhs on Madras, both at 1s. 3d. The weekly shipment of Specie consisted of £20,000 in Silver to Calcutta.

A further advance of 1-8 per cent. took place in Consols to-day, to 112 13-16. French Rentes as well as Paris Exchange on London were unaltered. Rupee Securities declined 1-16 per cent. to £63 1-8, and Indian Sterling Loan 1-2 per cent. to 118. No change was made by the Exchange Banks in their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight. Shipments of specie consisted of £100,000 in Silver and £10,000 in Gold to Bombay. Discount on short London Bills was quoted at 1 1-8 per cent., and that on six months' sight Indian Bills at 1 1-8 per cent. The price of Bar Silver in London was 1-16d. higher at 28 7-16d. per oz., and in New York both the metal and Exchange on London were unchanged at 61¾ cents per oz., and 4'87¼ dollars, respectively.

The goat skin sales closed yesterday, the total quantity sold having been 1,010,060, with a good demand at the sales. The sheep skin sales opened the same day, with a fair demand.

The quotation for Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed yesterday was 38 7-8 s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment to Havre, buyers *via* the canal; that for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed was 37¾ s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the canal; for Brown Rapeseed, 35¾ s. per 416 lbs. April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the canal, with a firmer tone in the market for the three descriptions. Linseed was quoted at 33¾ s. per 416 lbs. May-June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, buyers via the Canal.

To-day for Rapeseed Brown 35¼ s. was named, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the canal, tone of the market firm.

No changes were reported yesterday in the spot prices of cotton in Liverpool, and arrivals were also unaltered. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 20,000 bales. The market closed firmer, Surats and arrivals quiet. The Manchester market closed steady.

Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton was quoted in Liverpool to-day at 4 1-16 d. while the spot prices of all other descriptions were unaltered. In American Arivals an advance took place of 1-32 d. in the nearer positions and 1-64 in the more distant, extreme quotations being 4d. for April delivery and 3 15-16d for August-September. The market at closing was firm, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's sales amounted to 8,000 bales, including 300 bales Surats; the Imports were 4,000 bales. The total sales of cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday aggregated 61,000 bales, being 6,000 bales more than in the preceding week; the amount forwardad to consumers was 2,000 bales more at 68,000 bales. The week's Imports were 22,000 bales in excess of those of the week before, at 66,000 bales. The total stock yesterday stood at 1,273,000 bales against 1,281,000 bales at the end of the previous week. In the figures for the total visible supply for all Europe there was a falling off of 90,000 bales as compared with those of the previous week, at 3,390,000 bales; and in those for the supply of East Indian an increase of 22,000 bales to 252,000 bales, in the same comparison.

In New York, yesterday, Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton advanced 1-16 cent. to 7 7-16 cents, and July Futures 3 points to 7'18 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 8,000 bales, compared with 10,000 bales on the corresponding day last year, and 16,000 bales the year before.

To-day Ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged, but July Futures declined 3 points to 7'15 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports amounted to 5,000 bales going against 7,000 bales in 1896, and 8,000 bales in 1897.

In our local Cotton market there has been some enquiry for Japan to-day, and it is reported that a single purchaser has taken some 3,000 bales. The enquiry for Europe is small. Prices are unaltered, but the feeling in the market is weaker, and until prices give way there is not much prospect of orders now being received being put through.

WHEAT AND SEEDS continued unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	7,731 bales.
Wheat	3,429 cwts.
Linseed	1,019 "
Rapeseed	7,471 "
Gingellyseed	3,819 "
Poppyseed	1,182 "
Castorseed	822 "
Rice	83,324 "

FREIGHTS.—No fresh business of importance is reported to-day.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quiet but steady at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A small amount of Bank Paper was taken at 1s. 3d. Telegraphic, but there were no Merchants Bills to speak of, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 2 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 2 31-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...1s. 3 1-32d.	"
Credits do. ....1s. 3 3-32d.	"
Francs do. .....1'53¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been an active market to-day with 101 9-16 quoted for Money, for 3½ per Cents, 101 15-16 for Account, and 97 for Three per Cents.

SHARES.—Nothing fresh is reported in this market, and prices generally are unchanged.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 10.

Coates, Surgn-Major, Bengal, A M S, from leave, from Home.
Orr, Capt, Bengal, R Irish Regt, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Grubie, Capt, Bengal, 2nd The Connaught Rangers, on duty, from Galway.
Pollock, Capt, Bengal, 18th Hussars, on leave, from England.
Nowall, Lt-Col, Bengal, 2nd Gurkhas, from leave, from England.
Melville, Capt, Bengal, 10th B I, on leave, from England.
Dixon, Lt-Col, Punjab, C O S B, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Norton, Major, Punjab, R A, on duty, from England.
Brownlow, Lt, Punjab, 21st P I, on leave, from England.
Fayrer, Capt, Punjab, 5th Gurkha Rifles, off leave, from England.
Cooper, Capt, Punjab, 2nd P Infy, on furlough, from England.
Hutchinson, Capt, Punjab, 6th P I, on leave, from England.
Laillliere, 2nd-Lt, Punjab, 38th Dogra, on leave, from England.
Tighe, Capt, Punjab, 20th P I, from leave, from England.
King, Lt, Punjab, 3rd Rifle Brigade, on leave, from England.
Hall, Lt, Punjab, R A, on duty, from Malta.
Delamain, Major, Punjab, XI Lancers, on furlough, from England.
Henderson, 2nd-Lt, Bo 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, from Poona.
Gordon, Lt, Bo, 2nd Border Regt, on duty, from England.
Barlow, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, from England.
Duncan, 2nd-Lt, Bo, 2nd Durham, L I, on duty, from England.
Waits-Jones, Lt, Bo, R E, on leave, from Maymyo.
Elphinstone, Capt, Bo, 7th Bo I, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Dimsdale, Lt, Bo, A D C, on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 10.

Stewart, Lt, Bo, 25th Bo Rifles, on duty, to Fort Sandeman.
Stawell, Lt-Col, Bo, A A G, on leave, to England.
Henderson, 2nd-Lt, Bo, 2nd Grenadiers, off leave, to Poona.
Duncan, Lt, 1st Bo, A D C to G O C Poona, on leave, to England.
Elphinstone, Capt, Bo, 7th Bo I, on duty, to Jubbulpore.
Erstace, Capt, Bengal, 5th Dra Guards, on leave, to Aden.
Orr, Capt, Bengal, R Irish Regt, on leave, to England.
Grubie, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Connaught Rangers, on duty, to Meerut.
Stewart, Capt, Bengal, R E, on furlough, to London.
Pollock, Capt, Bengal, 18 h Hussars, of leave, to Lucknow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R,
Bombay, 12th April, 1897.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to return their Arms to Headquarters without delay.

By order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 12th April, 1897.

1. Members are requested to return arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters without delay.
2. Lieut. A. J. Pelle, R.A., having proceeded on leave the duties of Adjutant will be performed by Lieut. L. Penny, B.V.A.

By order,
L. PENNY, Lieut,
Act. Adjutant, B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

OSMASTON—March 17, at Southsea, wife of B. B. Osmaston, Indian Forest Service, of a son.

DEATHS.

BRUMMELL—March 21 at Nice, Alpes Maritimes, Marianne Elizabeth Brummell, widow of Lt.-Col. William Brummell, formerly widow of Col. John Dowdeswell Shakespear, of the Indian Army.

DU PASQUIER—March 19, Francis John du Pasquier, of 28, Emperor's-gate, South Kensington, and the Crown Office, Royal Courts of Justice, son of the late Capt. Francis William du Pasquier, of the 17th Madras Native Infantry.

KEIR—March 24, at Glen Lynn, West Norwood, Adam Keir, M.D., late of H.E.I.C.S., Bengal Army, aged 83.

ROBERTSON—March 22, at Nice, Charles Watson Robertson, lately of Messrs. Billiok Brothers and Co., Merchants, London and Rangoon, aged 51.

TUCKER—March 24, at 11, Dorset-square, N. W., Francis Tucker, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 73.

WARD—March 21, at Watford, John Ward, late Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Bengal Native Infantry, aged 76.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GHOSH—April 1, at 28, Convent Road, Calcutta, the wife of Ernest P. Ghosh, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CAVE—FITZE—April 6, at Christ Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev. George Westcott, George Noble Cave, youngest son of Major-General G. N. Cave, of Kainz, to Mary Rose, eldest daughter of W. W. Fitze, Esq., of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

GRANT—April 6, at Bangalore, Kathleen Jeanie, the dearly beloved daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Grant, of Corvaie Batta' Sefanur, Coorg, aged 9 months.

OGILVY—April 7, in Calcutta, Ian D. Ogilvy, son of Frank Ogilvy, aged 2.

SPENCER—April 3, at Chalbassa, Henry Haskins Spencer, Assistant Conservator of Forests, aged 23.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1897.

TEN years ago the Government appointed a strong representative Committee to consider the future extension of Bombay, and report upon all matters necessary to the solution of the problem of finding more house-room and prevent overcrowding. The Committee framed fifty questions, covering the whole ground and a good deal besides, to which answers were invited from all persons competent to give a useful opinion on any of the points on which information and guidance were required. In order that all interested in the welfare of the city might have an opportunity of expressing their views, the questions were published in the daily papers, and the public were invited to reply. Fifty persons responded to the invitation, and their replies were published in the appendices to the report, which saw the light on the 31st October, 1887. The oral statements of Mr. Arthur Crawford, Mr. G. E. Ormiston, Mr. D. Gostling, and Mr. K. M. Shroff were also taken. A sub-committee was appointed to analyse the replies and the statements, and to prepare a draft report on which the Committee based its conclusions. The report being published in the *Government Gazette*, and the Chairman of the Committee having in due course been knighted, (the subject of the extension of Bombay was laid at rest.) No attempt was made to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee, all of which, it must be confessed, were not of equal value. (The inadequacy of the regulations to prevent the construction of gim-crack buildings built to sell, the overcrowding of tenement houses, the crying need of opening up the congested slums in the Native Town and in parts of the Fort, are even more marked in 1897 than they were when the Extension Committee took evidence on these and kindred questions. The evils have grown with the years, and the plague in our midst is the Nemesis which has overtaken us. We are now, under the stress of an immeasurable calamity, prepared to do much more than the Extension Committee cared to suggest. Insanitary buildings are condemned out of hand by the Executive Engineer and an assistant Health Officer; the fiat of the Municipal Commissioner suffices to commit them to the flames. The compensation awarded to the proprietors is based on the present value of the materials, due regard being paid to the number of years in which they have been in use. "Rafters, not rentals" is the swift formula, and all is said.)

(That is the penalty which has to be paid for a delay of ten years. There is no appeal; no litigation, no chance of redress at the hands of a sympathetic jury. Houses branded with the mystic letters "U. H. H." must come down, and down they come. The slums being cleared away, the reconstruction of the city on sanitary lines becomes possible. Lord Sandhurst has pledged the Government to undertake the work, which he hopes to see far advanced before his term of office expires. Legislation will be needed. The necessary steps are being taken with a view to give the necessary powers for the acquisition of properties. Capital will be required. Financial experts see their way to raising two millions sterling for the work. Under the stimulus of an imperious necessity, or if it may be said without offence, of a great fear, the rehousing of Bombay has come to be regarded as a very urgent enterprise, which it would be unwise to postpone for a single hour. Without that stimulus the far less drastic recommendations of the Extension Committee have been left unremembered and unread for ten long years.) Yet the sixteen pages of the report and the far more bulky appendices contain a great deal of information and useful suggestion which cannot be neglected by those who have now to face the problem of rebuilding Bombay, without leaving the population houseless while the work is being carried on. This can only be done by building, in the first instance, a sufficient number of chawls on such sites as may be available to shelter the working class, while the insanitary houses are being replaced by structures of an improved type. Dr. Pollen and Mr. Playford Reynolds have shown how this can be done if the Municipality or the Government take the initiative and supply the necessary funds for rehousing those who are to be compelled to remove from the condemned tenements. There is one grave objection to that course. It involves delay, and delay may defeat the object in view—to get the population removed at once from infected or dangerous buildings so as to stamp out the disease and minimise the danger of a renewal of the outbreak in the rains or in September, when the rains are over. Whatever is to be done towards that end, must be done quickly. The alternative to chupper huts—which will not be more popular during the monsoon than they have been during the last two months, when some two thousand of them offered rent-free remained empty—is to be sought in the free use of corrugated iron for temporary chawls which will be rain-proof.)

The report of the Extension Committee, strange to say, contains only a passing reference to overcrowding in the city. Yet Government drew attention to that branch of the subject some weeks after the Committee had entered upon their labours, and called their attention to the representations made by the Acting Sanitary Commissioner to the danger lurking in it. But the matter which the Committee regarded as "first and foremost" in importance was the removal of the Cantonments from the Native Town to Colaba. For twenty years proposals had been made to remove the Native troops from the insanitary sites adjacent to the meat and fish markets on one side, and the bullock stables and Municipal coolies on the other, near the cemetery and a densely populated part of the Native Town at Dhobie Talao. Militarily the positions are excellent, commanding the two roads from the Native Town into the Fort, where the Public Offices and the Banks are situated, and being close at hand in case of riots in the Native Town itself. Still the surroundings are so insanitary that for thirty years scheme after scheme had been formulated by the military authorities for removing the cantonments to a better situation. The Government shelved them all on account of the heavy cost. The Duke of Connaught proposed that the troops should be removed to the ground at Back Bay near the Charni Road station, the cost to be defrayed by the sale of the site at Bori Bunder. The Committee passed that scheme over in silence, and recommended that all the troops should be concentrated at Colaba. The necessary reclamations would have cost thirty lakhs, and nothing has been done. The Committee apparently relied upon the "extension" of the city to gradually reduce the overcrowding in the densely populated central districts; but no specific proposals for that most essential purpose appear to have been discussed. Plans for opening up the Native Town by two broad throughfares from north to south and by others from east to west are set forth, but only in outline. No attempt was made to indicate by what machinery the proposed extensions should be carried out. It seemed to be taken for granted that the city would grow according to a number of ingenious and well-intended recommendations—without any sanction. It was expressly said that property in the hands of private persons could not be interfered with; but the owners were asked to consider that it would be to their interest to agree to make new roads to open up their lands. The suggestion of some of the fifty citizens who responded to the invitation to make known their views, are of considerable value, and may now be profitably turned to account. One of these makes the only practical proposal that appears to have occurred to any one as to the provision of ways and means. It is that the Government when selling or leasing land should advance money for buildings on the security of the land, as Building Societies do in England, reserving the right to re-enter and seize the buildings if the instalments are not duly paid. The Government made no sign, and nothing was done in that direction. After ten years' reflection some better way may now be found to replace the letters U. H. H. with the notless enigmatical but more satisfactory "O. K." of the famous and invincible General Jackson.

DURING the month of February the excess of imports of merchandise into India over those of the previous year was reduced by half-a-crore, and at the end of the month stood to 367¾ lakhs. The decrease in exports grew in the same period from 714¾ lakhs to 866 lakhs. The balance of trade against us, and against exchange, as compared with the previous year was therefore much worse than at the end of January. In February this city with a death roll of over 1,900 in a single week was at the very climax of her troubles, and these told terribly upon her trade. The exports of foreign merchandise were reduced by no less than sixty per cent., the total for the month, seventeen and a half lakhs, being very much smaller than is usually the case even in the dullest seasons. Our shipments of Indian produce suffered rather less severely, the total of 235 lakhs being 110 lakhs less than in February 1896, but in excess of those for the same month of 1895. The imports fell from 237 lakhs to 165 lakhs. These figures give a total trade for the month exclusive of treasure and Government stores of 418½ lakhs, being a reduction of 35 per cent. on the Bombay total for February 1896. That this very serious drop is more attributable to the plague than to the famine is indicated by the fact that the three Eastern ports of the Empire suffered in the aggregate very little diminution of business during the month. In fact the figures for Calcutta in both departments were more favourable than those of February 1896. Although the fall of Bombay imports was so heavy during January and February the total value of receipts for the eleven months of the year was only four lakhs below that for 1895-96, the aggregate being close to twenty-five crores. The total of exports while two and-a-half crores below that of 1895-96, is only a very little way behind the figures for the previous year. It would therefore seem that when the accounts for the twelve months which ended on March 31st have been made up, it will be found that Bombay has been saved by the good business done before the plague broke out from being very far behind previous totals. The number of vessels entering the port during the period was 525 as compared with 560 in the corresponding eleven months of 1895-96. Karachi is suffering on the export side of the account even more severely than Bombay. Her exports for the eleven months have been 364 lakhs in value as against 589 lakhs in 1895-96, this falling off being largely due to what amounts to a practical suspension of her staple trade—that of wheat export. The shipments of wheat from all the ports in India during the eleven months were valued at only 83½ lakhs as compared with 380 lakhs in the corresponding months of 1895-96. The aggregate quantity shipped will be far smaller than in any year since the trade commenced in 1881. The imports of Karachi, although they have fallen off very greatly during the last two or three months, are higher than in the previous year by 62 lakhs of rupees.

EXAMINING the statistics generally we find that next to the falling off in wheat, to which allusion has been made, the heaviest decline in the chief items of export for the eleven months was in rice, which was less in value by a crore and a half of rupees. The diminution is proportionately largest in the case of Calcutta, the crops in many parts of Bengal having been very precarious, but it is also considerable in the case of Rangoon. An almost equal decline in the value of the indigo shipped is a more serious matter, since it affects a trade which is ordinarily less than half of that in rice. Oilseeds are more than a crore to the bad in consequence of the poor crop. The cotton exports have declined by 87 lakhs, the present season having been not at all so favourable as the last. Opium continues to fall year by year to an extent that cannot fail to cause uneasiness to the Finance Minister. While the exports of cotton piece goods has decreased by about 20 per cent., the trade in yarn has not only been maintained but increased. On the import side of the account the most noteworthy decrease is in raw materials and manufactured articles, the shipments of which are 30 per cent. lower than in the previous year. This may be taken as a sign that for a time at least the industrial progress of the country is being arrested by the calamities from which it is now suffering. Decreases are also reported in metals, chemicals, drugs, and medicines, and in sugar. In other directions there are increases, the most marked being that in cotton piece goods, the trade in which was 422 lakhs better than in the previous eleven months. We have also imported far larger quantities of cotton yarn. Hardware and cutlery, machinery and mill work, and railway plant and rolling stock—under all these heads improvements are reported, the most noteworthy of them being in the latter branch of trade. The imports of treasure have been a little in excess of last year in spite of the general anticipation that the famine would lead to a great diminution in the demand for silver. The treasure that has come into the country since the year commenced is in excess of that which has left it to the value of six and a-half crores of rupees.

THE greatest of Bombay industries seems to be the last to share in the commercial revival which is now slowly but surely setting in. It is true that the number of cotton mills entirely closed is now very small, being chiefly confined to the factories privately owned. But in the others there is not a sufficient staff to work more than one-fourth or one-third of the machinery. The refugee operatives, partly from a knowledge of the fact that the pestilence prevails principally in the northern districts, where most of them live, and partly from exaggerated ideas as to the number of dwellings that have been pulled down, are not coming back in such proportionately large numbers as is the case with workers in other categories. The result is that the harmful system of daily wages leads such operatives as are in Bombay to migrate from mill to mill, according to the price offered for their services by the jobbers. Men who in ordinary times earn the fair wage of Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per mensem, are now able to secure from twelve annas to a rupee a day. The worst of it is that this enhancement of wages is for much less efficient work. The men have the handling of different machinery, or work in different departments as they move from mill to mill; and they damage the machinery and spoil the outturn. The Millowners' Association at a meeting held early in the year decided that daily wages should not be given, and had there been a general adherence to this decision, the difficulties with which the industry is confronted would not have been increased by a peripatetic labour supply resulting in inefficiency. However necessity is said to know no law, and the resolution has remained a dead letter throughout. Recent attempts to go back to the regular system of monthly wages have entirely failed, as there has been no combination. Carders have been especially in demand during the crisis, and have found it easy to obtain a rupee a day for their services. If, as has been stated, it is the intention of many of the operatives to remain away from the city, tilling their land until the close of the monsoon, the outlook is not very promising. And yet there are rumours in the market of the projection of another mill. The schemes projected before the cris

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE EASTERN CRISIS.

FIGHTING ON THE GREEK FRONTIER.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

Greek bands have crossed the frontier at Krania, close to Grevena.

The Turks opened fire and surrounded the enemy in a forest, where fighting has been going on since dawn this morning.

It is not yet known whether any of the Greek regular troops are engaged.

The entire Turkish force is on the alert, and the Reserves are ready when their services are required.

THE HOSTILITIES ON THE GREEK FRONTIER.

APRIL 10.

The invaders who crossed the Greek frontier at Krania were over two thousand strong and included the Italian Volunteers. They are commanded by ex-officers and non-commissioned officers, and are well armed at the expense of the National League.

The result of the fighting is not yet known.

The Turks are preparing to attack the Greek Army, if any Greek uniforms are among the bands which crossed the frontier.

THE STATE OF ATHENS.

Athens is in a state of frantic excitement.

THE FIGHTING IN CRETE.

The Cretan insurgents have fired upon a foreign warship which was embarking Mahomedan refugees from Kissamos.

The warships then shelled the insurgents in order to protect the boats.

THE PORTE AND THE POWERS.

APRIL 11.

The Porte has sent a strong complaint to the Powers regarding the delays in settling Crete.

THE TURKS ATTACK GREEK FRONTIER POSTS.

It is announced at Athens that after the entry of the Greek bands into Turkish territory at Krania the Turks attacked several Greek frontier posts and a sharp fusillade was exchanged.

CAPTURE OF TURKISH POSTS BY THE GREEKS.

It is reported that Greek bands have captured and destroyed three Turkish posts.

THE POSITION IN CRETE.

The Cretan insurgents are investing fort Kissamos, and continual firing is kept up.

THE GREEK GOVERNMENT STOP FURTHER FIGHTING.

The Greek Government have despatched stringent orders, with a view of preventing any further conflict on the frontier, and declare they knew nothing of the projected incursion of the Leaguers.

The firing on the outposts by the regulars began by an altercation, and each side accuses the other of commencing the fire.

One Greek officer and a sergeant have been killed.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN ENQUIRY.

The South Africa Committee of Enquiry has been adjourned until the 30th instant.

At to-day's sitting, a letter from Sir John Willoughby to the War Office was produced in which he absolved the officers who took part in the raid because he assured them on Dr. Jameson's authority that the Imperial Government had sanctioned it. Dr. Jameson was thereupon recalled, and denied that he told any one that the Imperial Government approved of the raid, though he conveyed to the officers that their commissions would be all right, believing that Englishmen would condone the offence if the raid turned out to be successful.

Sir John Willoughby accepted Dr. Jameson's statement.

JAPAN AND HAWAII.

The Government of Hawaii have refused to allow four hundred Japanese to land on the Islands.

Japan is sending a man-of-war to protect her subjects, and America is also sending one there.

THE ENGLISH CUP FOOTBALL COMPETITION.

In the final in the English Cup competition, the Aston Villa football team beat the Everton team by three goals to two.

FALL IN CONSOLS.

Consols fell half per cent. in London yesterday.

DEATH OF A B. I. CAPTAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 11.

Captain Wilson, of the British India steamer Goorkha, died at the Rangoon General Hospital, to-day, from pneumonia, after a brief illness.

His steamer, which was now in the Rangoon harbour for the first time, was loading rice for Calcutta.

THE HONGKONG BANK ROBERY.

The police appear to be on the track of the Hongkong Bank thieves. To-day, ten Chittagonians were arrested. In their house was found a bag with the bank's initials and Rs. 1,400 in cash The note register books were also found together with the duplicate keys of the small safe, in which the key of the cash safe was always kept. Besides these some jewellery, which the clerk of the bank kept in the bank safe, was also found.

THE WEATHER AT DEOLALI.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS).

DEOLALI, APRIL 10.

The temperature for the last two days has been sixty degrees in the morning, and ninety-eight at noon in the shade.

This evening the weather is cyclonic, and peals of thunder have been followed by slight showers of rain.

OODEYPUR BOHRAS AND THE PLAGUE.

OODEYPUR, APRIL 11.

A large meeting of the leading members of the Bohrah community was held here, at the bungalow of Ibrahimjee Alahbux Palliwalla, in which a resolution was passed to thank Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, of Bombay, for his charities towards the Bohras, in which he has expended several lakhs of rupees for the Fever Plague Hospital opened by him for the use of the Bohrah community.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, APRIL 10.

The following additional notifications are published :—

A proclamation has been issued extending to the Punjab the provisions of the Indian Councils Act of 1861, touching the making of laws and regulations for peace and good government of Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and constituting the territories under administration of the Chief Commissioner of Burma, a province to which those provisions apply. In both cases the 1st of May is fixed as the date from which the provisions shall take effect, and nine as the number of Councillors, who may be nominated for assisting in making laws and regulations.

Sir Frederick Fryer is appointed First Lieutenant-Governor of Burma. Mr. J. K. Badshah is appointed Comptroller of the Post Office.

Colonel Harvey Kelly, Assistant Commissary-General, is appointed Superintendent of the Army Clothing, Madras.

Mr. W. Good, Superintending Engineer, and Mr. J. Thornhill, Executive Engineer, North-Western Provinces, retire. The Rev. J. Moore, Bishop's Chaplain at Calcutta, is granted six months' leave of absence.

THE PESTILENCE AT POONA.

POONA, APRIL 11.

There were 28 new cases of plague and four deaths recorded on Saturday. The total mortality was 23. In the Special Plague Hospital 25 were admitted, 15 cured, 15 died, and 16 are under treatment. In the Hindu Hospital 2 were admitted, 5 died, and 20 are under treatment. In the Mahomedan Hospital 8 were admitted, and 1 died, leaving 69 under treatment.

The Military search party searched 4,373 houses, finding eleven cases and three corpses. There were 27 houses fumigated and 68 lime-washed.

The Municipal doctors discovered four cases.

There were 33 new cases and 4 deaths in the city to-day. The total mortality was 30. In the Special Plague Hospital 11 were admitted, 9 died, and 6 cured, leaving 212 under treatment. In the Hindu Hospital one was admitted, 2 died, and 29 remain under treatment. In the Mahomedan Hospital five were admitted, and 3 died, leaving 71 under treatment. Fifty-eight were relieved from the Mahomedan Segregation Camp.

Four cases were discovered on the Railway station, to-day.

The weather during the day was hot, and in the afternoon cloudy, but no rain fell.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Australia arrived here yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, APRIL 10.

N. L. Sachsen, from China, arrived.

French mail steamer Australien, from Australia, arrived.

APRIL 11.

French mail steamer Melbourne, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 12-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	112 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-16
Bar Silver	28 3-8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	61,000	bales.
" " Surats	1,300	"
" Imports of cotton	66,000	"
" " Surats	5,000	"
" Stock of cotton	1,273,000	"
" " Surats	18,000	"

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 26TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain W. A. Wheler, with the overland mails of the 26th March, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Barlow, Lt	Molony, Mr
Brownlow, Lt D C	Melville, Capt, Mrs and child
Bott, Miss	Norton, Major
Cooper, Mr	Paymaster, Dr
Coate, Major	Peake, Rev
Coen, Mr	Ruddock, Miss
Duncan, Lt	Robinson, Miss
Gordon, Lt	Smyth, Lt, and Mrs
Grubble, Capt	Smith, Capt
Henningay Mr	Sullivan, Miss
Hicks, Mr, Mrs and 2 infants	Smith, Mrs
Holdich, Mrs, Miss and child	Sellar, Rev
Hutchinson, Capt and Mrs	Thompson, Mr
Henderson, Dr	Taylor, Mr
Kanuke, Mr	Tighe, Capt
Kemball, Mrs and child	Tayler, Capt
Landor, Mrs	

FROM BRINDISI.

Bott, Mr	Knox, Mr
Bosanquet, Mrs	Labrillier, Lt
Cooper, Capt	Little, Surgn Major
Dallas, Lt and Mrs	Moncrieff, Mr
Delamaine, Major and Mrs	Newale, Lt Col
Dimsdale, Mr	Pollock, Capt
Elphinstone, Mrs	Rose, Mr G R
Heald, Mr	Rundle, Miss
King, Lt and Mrs	Thompson, Capt

FROM MALTA.—Hall, Lt

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Rochs, Lt

PASSENGERS BY AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. MARIA VALERIE.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding this afternoon, from the stream opposite the Ballard Pier, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie, Capt. A. Fellner :—

FROM BOMBAY TO TRIESTE.

Basolisco, Mr L	Jost, Mr
Baumann, Dr	Kenney, Baron, A
Delmestico, Mr A	Lieb, Mr C
Gelovich, Capt G	Pergolis, Mr F
Goerl, Mr G	Praodizza, Mr G
Gremse, Mr and Mrs G	Rowe, Mrs W C
Harington, Mrs and infant	Stirling, Mr and Mrs T M
Hastrup, Mr K	Zuber Brihler, Mrs and infant

FROM BOMBAY TO KARACHEE.—Cole, Mr W

FROM KARACHEE TO TRIESTE.

Carter, Major and Mrs	Gouldsbury, Col and Mrs D E
Forbes, Capt and Mrs R J	

FROM ADEN TO TRIESTE.—Kennys, Mrs W N

MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL T. B. TYLER, R. A., has taken over office as Inspector-General of Artillery in India.

LIEUTENANT W. C. R. FARMAR, R.A., is appointed to No. 1 Field Battery Hyderabad Contingent, as Supernumerary Subaltern.

MAJOR C. G. M. FASKEN, 2nd Sikhs, officiates as A. A. G. on the District Staff, Punjab Command *vice* Barrett proceeding on 8th months' leave.

COLONELS J. A. TEMPLE, Staff Corps, V. E. Law, General List Cavalry (Madras), and A. W. Baird, R. E. are permitted to reside out of India on vacating Civil employ.

CAPTAIN F. A. WILKINSON, 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, is posted to the Sind District on appointment as Officiating D. A. A. G. District Staff, Bombay Command.

Captain R. E. Foley, 45th Sikhs, is appointed District Recruiting Officer, Punjab Command in succession to Captain Crowther whose tenure of office expires shortly.

The following appointments have been made :—43rd Gurkhas.—Lieutenant A. C. Wall, from 9th B. I., to be Officiating Wing Officer. 23rd Madras Infantry. Lieutenant A. V. W. Hope, from 27th M. I. to be Officiating Wing Officer. 35th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant G. F. Orton, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be Officiating Wing Officer.

FROM the 28th ultimo to the 2nd instant, 3 Europhans, 7 Eurasians, 11 Native Christians, 222 Hindus, and 30 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 273 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 300. The deaths are thus classified :—3 from small-pox, 8 from measles, 99 from fevers, 28 from dysentery, 3 from diarrhœa, and 132 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 31·3 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 34·5 per 1,000 per annum.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 21.

THE POWERS AND GREECE.

FOR the time being there is a decided lull in the public excitement about Crete. The challenge thrown down, last week, by Mr. Balfour with such fine dramatic effect has not yet been taken up, and although the small fry of the Opposition—the Mortons, the Stevensons, and the Schwanns—are spoiling for a fight, the leaders of the party seem to be in no hurry to arraign the policy of her Majesty's Government. I do not think it can be fairly said that the inaction of the Opposition Front Bench is attributable to lack of courage at the formidable appearance of the serried ranks facing them. The obvious fact is that important negotiations are pending, and there appears to be a strong desire not to embarrass the Government at a critical moment. Our inaction seems to have stirred up the animosities of some of the Anglophobe editors of Prussia, who have been writing that England is endeavouring to back out of the European Concert altogether. From Constantinople it is reported this morning that, although Admiral Harris has been instructed to acquiesce in the blockade of Greece, if it should come to that, the British Fleet will stand aloof, and there seems ground for the statement. There is a growing feeling in this country that the most successful solution of the mere pressing problem would be for the simultaneous withdrawal of the Turkish and Greek forces, and this plan is finding support in quarters that ten days or a fortnight ago would not listen to the suggestion. Whilst Lord Salisbury was conferring with M. Hanotaux to-day the Ambassadors in Constantinople were considering a telegram received from the foreign Admirals in Cretan waters, stating that it is becoming every day more evident that the continuance of Turkish authority in Crete is an impossibility, and recommending that a European Governor-General be appointed, and the Turkish troops withdrawn from the island. It would seem that we are on the eve of important developments, which it may be hoped will avert bloodshed and dissipate the gloom which now spreads so thickly all over Europe.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Passengers arriving in England from Cape Town all declare that war in the Transvaal is inevitable ; and although hostilities may not be so near at hand, as these not altogether unprejudiced persons declare, there is no doubt that the state of affairs in the South African Republic is not improving. Indeed, the situation has become worse by the events of the past week. In the first place the Boer Judges have after all their tall talk given way. In reply to President Kruger's letter, requesting them to conform to the new law subordinating the Court to the Volksraad, they agree not to test in future any of the laws or resolutions of the Volksraad, on the understanding that the President will submit to the latter body a draft Bill placing the Grondwet and the independence of the High Court on a firmer basis, so that changes cannot be made otherwise than by special legislation. Of course the astute Oom Paul assents with a chuckle. This somewhat unexpected turn of events has naturally caused a bad impression here. I need not refer to the comments of a certain evening newspaper which, not always judiciously, is trying (to quote a now classical expression) to upset President Kruger's apple-cart ; but I may call attention to an important leader which appeared in the *Times* yesterday, and which is generally supposed to reflect the views entertained of the judicial incident in high quarters at home. "The Judges of the High Court," says the leading journal, "were the only defence of the Uitlanders against an irresponsible tyranny which cannot be surpassed in the most autocratically governed country in Europe. They have now shown themselves utterly impotent, and the fact cannot be too clearly understood by the people of this country. An enormous amount of British capital, together with the liberties and lives of large numbers of British subjects, is absolutely at the mercy of a small privileged class in the Transvaal, who make offhand whatever law may be required to effect such further plunder of the majority as may seem to them desirable." We are not fully informed as to the details of the new treaty between the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, the outcome of President Kruger's recent visit to Potchefstroom. All we know is that an arrangement has been come to, or rather an old arrangement confirmed for mutual defence in case of attack, and that the treaty provides for "reciprocity of franchise rights," whatever that may mean. It has been suggested that these rights are to be enjoyed by the burghers of the two States concurrently—a suggestion that could not be made if we were not accustomed to eccentricities of government in that part of the world. Another and more feasible explanation is that by the mysterious words "reciprocity of franchise rights" is only meant that evidence of enfranchisement in one country confers a right to vote in the other when a man takes up his residence there is a question to which no certain answer can at present be given. The suppression of the *Johannesburg Star*, the leading organ of the Uitlanders, does not tend to ameliorate the situation, and perhaps the same may be said of the selection of that stormy petrel, Dr. Leyds, to be the European agent of the Transvaal Government. The London correspondent of Mr. Chamberlain's organ, the *Birmingham Post*, hears "from Berlin" (*i via* Downing-street) that the German Government proposes to send a force of 3,000 men to South-West Africa towards the end of April. This news, we are reminded, is particularly significant in view of the fact that in German official circles the development of events in the Transvaal is being watched with the keenest interest, and it is of equal significance to note the rumour—which, however, at present lacks confirmation, but which seems to be well authenticated—that a special German Envoy will shortly be sent to interview the Presidents of both the South African Republic and the Orange Free State. That some people in Pretoria, at all events, have not forgotten a certain telegram—a telegram by the way which Herr Richter, the German Radical leader, stated in the Reichstag, a few days ago, had warned Germany everywhere—was shown by the recent speech of one Mr. Koch. This gentleman, who is a member of the Volksraad, stated at a German banquet held in Pretoria to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of "William the Great"—an event that has been celebrated with such great rejoicing in Berlin this week—that the Kaiser had shown much attention to President Kruger, and it was hoped by the Boers that his Majesty would continue to do so. Some very interesting evidence bearing not only on the Jameson Raid, but the general condition of things in South Africa, has been given by Mr. Schreiner, the ex-Attorney General for Cape Colony ; but some of the views he has expressed, particularly his statement that the grievances of the Uitlanders have been exaggerated are strongly repudiated by people on the spot. To-day "Dr. Jim" has been enlightening the Select Committee and, like the honest fellow everyone admits him to be, taking the entire responsibility for his unlucky march. Contrary to general expectation, Dr. Jameson's evidence was very short, but perhaps that may have been, partially at all events, due to the enforced absence of Sir William Harcourt.

OUTBREAK OF INFLUENZA.

The advent of spring has been accompanied by a fresh outbreak of influenza in London, though we do not hear of its prevalence to any extent outside of the Metropolis. When Lord Salisbury made his speech, last Friday evening, in the House of Lords, attacking so fiercely the Earl of Kimberley's abandonment at Norwich of our traditional policy regarding the so-called integrity of the Ottoman Empire, it was noticed that the Prime Minister was unusually nervous—and of all prominent public men he is at ordinary times the most nervous speaker I know. It subsequently transpired that his lordship was unwell, and next day we heard that his illness was influenza. By the advice of his doctor Lord Salisbury took to his bed, but fortunately the attack proved to be a mild one, and yesterday he was able to leave London for Paris *en route* for the Riviera. The fact that it was arranged beforehand that he should break his journey in order to have an interview at the French capital with M. Hanotaux, and that her Majesty is staying at Nice, has suggested the notion that Lord Salisbury's trip to the South of France at the present juncture is not entirely due to the state of his health. La grippe has shown its impartiality by seizing the leader of the Opposition. Sir William Harcourt was attacked on Tuesday while attending the Parliamentary inquiry into the Jameson Raid, and felt so ill that he was obliged to go home. He has not been out of doors since, and last night he had to move the rejection of the Voluntary Schools Bill by proxy, his *locum tenens* being not Mr. Morley, generally regarded as a second-in-command, but Mr. Asquith. It was reported that Lord George Hamilton was one of the victims ; but the Secretary of State for India has merely had an ordinary cold, and this has not in any way interfered with his ministerial duties. Since the outbreak three Cabinet Ministers —the Premier, the Lord Chancellor, and the Minister for Agriculture—have been down with the disease, and one subordinate Minister, the Earl of Dudley, who efficiently helps Mr. Ritchie at the Board of Trade. Lady Dudley was attacked at the same time, and both have been seriously ill. They are, however, now recovering. The Registrar-General's returns show that twenty-four deaths from influenza were registered in the capital last week, which is not perhaps an alarming figure for our vast population, but it is the highest mortality from this mysterious ailment recorded in any one week since the spring of 1895. Eight of the persons carried off last week were under 20 years of age, eight between 20 and 60 ; and the remainder over 60. It is some consolation to know that the epidemic is not on this occasion complicated so far with chest affections. Indeed, the deaths from diseases of the chest were last week only about half the average for this treacherous period of the year.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

Every day the interest in the coming celebrations increases, and the newspapers publish each morning scraps of intelligence on the subject that are read with almost as much avidity as the news from Crete and Athens, and with more avidity than the unexciting doings of our legislators at Westminster. If we are to believe what we read, fabulous sums are being paid for accommodation to see the Royal Procession, and even allowing for some exaggeration, there is no doubt that the lucky people who live on the route are doing good business. The journals state that as much as £5,000 has been paid for the use during the Jubilee week of one mansion in Piccadilly, and I am told that the town house of the late Sir Julian Goldsmid, standing between the St. James's and Junior Constitutional Clubs, has been let for the day for the sum of £2,000 ! As this is a speculative age, it is not surprising to hear that a company has been formed to acquire and dispose of places from which to view the pageant which, according to all accounts, is to throw into the shade the great display of 1887, imposing and impressive as that was. The satisfaction with which the decision arrived at by her Majesty to return to Buckingham Palace via the Borough has been considerably diminished by the action of some grasping landlords on the south side of the Thames. These gentry anxious to turn the Queen's kindly condescension to their own profit have taken steps to evict their humble tenants so as to let their rooms to wealthy sight-seers. The greatest indignation is felt and expressed at this action, and there is reason to believe that the matter has engaged attention in very exalted quarters. At present it would seem from the Home Secretary's statement in the House of Commons, yesterday evening, that the evictions are not general ; if they should extend, the chances are that the Queen will not cross the river at all, but along the Embankment. It has even been proposed to bring in a Bill "to restrain the eviction of certain tenants in London until after the day of the Jubilee procession." *Apropos* a case came before the Southwark magistrate on Wednesday. A tenant answered an ejectment summons in respect of two rooms in Borough High-street, which afford a good position to view the Royal *corteye*. The defendent, who had evidently been coached by some good Samaritan, asserted that the rent he paid was eight shillings a week, and that the court had no jurisdiction where the rent exceeded 7s. 8d. It appeared that the man's statement was true, and the summons was accordingly dismissed. The general public, apart from the unanimous desire to see transpontine greediness frustrated, will be very well pleased if the result is to bring the procession to the Embankment. Except by those who can afford to pay a high price for accommodation the arrangement to proceed along the Strand is very far from being popular. Of course, the Embankment does not afford so much scope for private decorations as the Strand and Fleet-street ; but the former would hold twice as many spectators on foot. No official programme has yet been issued, and it would not greatly surprise me if the proposal to hold the thanksgiving service at St. Paul's outside the sacred edifice were not proceeded with. It never has been received with anything like widespread favour, and as a spectacle it cannot be very striking, for St. Paul's churchyard, as I could not help noticing when I passed through it a few days since, is woefully cribb'd, cabin'd, and confined. Mr. Henniker Heaton is still agitating for the issue of a special Imperial postage stamp or stamps to commemorate the Jubilee. He refuses to be put off with the answer of St. Martin's le Grand that there are "particular difficulties in the way." He wants to know what those "particular difficulties" are, and he has given notice of another question in the House on the subject. Like all resolute and energetic men Mr. Henniker Heaton has of course his detractors. One of these gently advises that the Hon. gentleman should be granted his Imperial stamp, and that it should bear the counterfeit presentment of Mr. Henniker Heaton.

THE RHEA INDUSTRY.

The last of the series of Indian meetings at the Imperial Institute in connection with the Indian Section of the Society of Arts was held last night. Mr. Thomas Barraclough, who is in business as an engineer in the city and at Manchester, read a capital paper on "The Cultivation and Manufacture of Rhea Fibre." Judging from the large audience and the animated discussion that followed the reading of the paper, the efforts now being made to bring the king of fibres to the front are attracting much interest in this country. At the outset of his remarks Mr. Barraclough briefly referred to the leading qualities of rhea or ramie. He then pointed out various ways in which the general knowledge concerning the cultivation of the stems has been increased and more clearly defined ; set forth the causes of the comparative non-success of the fibre ; described the present position both of the methods of decortication and and manufacture ; and concluded with some observations as to the future prospects of the industry. What he says about the conditions required for the cultivation of the plant should be of interest to you in India. Something more than a tropical climate, he says, is necessary. "Warm moisture is the first requisite to the soil for cultivation, while anything approaching stagnation of water on the land, even for a short period, is the ruin of an estate. Plenty of water always in the soil, and yet ready absorption of all that falls are true essentials in ramie land. This implies friability of surface soil to soak in the moisture and porosity of the subsoil to absorb the excess of water or heavy rains. The land must be sufficiently elevated to run no risk from floods." Among the causes of failure he enumerated are ignorance on the part of some growers ; inefficiency of the "so-called decorticating machines" ; absence of an adequate supply of the raw material ; and defectiveness of a large proportion of the hundred or more degumming processes patented. He gave an elaborate description of a machine invented by a Frenchman, M. Faure, which does not produce ribbons, but the fibre "in one operation free from woody matter from skin, and with the least possible amount of juice in it." Discretion being the better part of valour he did not enter into any details of the various degumming processes or attempt to criticise them ; but he left the impression that he is sceptical as to the utility of some of the inventions now before the world. He mentioned that France, which has, probably, shown more sympathy with this fibre than all other countries put together, has several ramie mills, containing in the aggregate about 12,000 spinning spindles. Germany has about 11,000 spindles. In the United States ramie is also spun to a small extent in two mills, but Mr. Barraclough said he could not learn that they are of importance. In England there are four or five spinning mills. He admits that the way is now clear and open for great progress in the industry, but warns the public against too readily assuming that there is going to be an immediate boom in ramie—"the very nature of the circumstances attending its cultivation prevent such an occurrence." The progress will be steady, and in the proportion in which the increased supplies of the fibre come into the market will be the enlargement of existing mills, the starting of new mills, and the increased use of the fibre in all manner of goods for which it is adapted. The discussion was opened by Mr. St. George Lane Fox, who swears by the Gomess process of which you have heard in India, and nearly every succeeding speakes dealt with the question from the practical point of view. The result was, as the Chairman (Sir William Houldsworth, Bart., M.P.) said, to show a considerable difference of opinion as to the best manner of preparing the fibre for textile use ; but the general effect was not discouraging. In summing up the discussion, Sir W. Houldsworth, who as a cotton spinner of long experience ought to know what he is talking about, suggested that the treatment of ramie should take place on the spot where it was grown. This, he said, speaking from general principles, to avoid freight. He advised manufacturers not to give up in spite of the disappointments of twenty years, but to pursue the matter with patience. It is to be hoped that the wish expressed by Sir W. Houldsworth that the action of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts in affording an opportunity for the thorough consideration of the subject may bear fruit will be realised.

THE WEEK'S DEATH-ROLL.

The Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, to whose initiative the Schiller and Goethe archives were instituted in Weimar, and who, it is said, refused to the last to be completely reconciled to the subordination of the German rulers to Prussian hegemony ; Jane, Duchess of Marlborough, who had been a widow about forty years, and whose late husband was the grandfather of the lamented statesman, Lord Randolph Churchill ; General Sir Pollexfen Radcliffe, a veteran officer who saw considerable service and who was wounded in the Mutiny ; Captain Byrne, who was wounded in the recent Benin expedition and who only arrived Home last week (he died on Wednesday in the home for paying patients attached to one of the Great London hospitals) ; Lady Bowen, widow of the distinguished lawyer and judge ; Mr. John Biddulph Martin, partner in a well-known firm of Lombard Street bankers, President of the Royal Statistical Society, a prominent member of the Society of Arts, and husband of the "advanced" American lady so widely known before her marriage as Victoria Woodhull ; Miss Emily Shirreff, who was prominently associated with the late Dowager Lady Stanley of Alderley in establishing schools and colleges for the higher education of women ; Mr. John Roche, Q.C., of the Dublin Bar, and an authority on the intricacies of Irish land legislation ; Mr. Charles Robertson, formerly of the London and Rangoon house of Bulloch Brothers ; Mr. Francis Tucker, who after serving his full time for pension as a member of the Bengal Civil Service, retired 26 years ago (he died in his seventy-fourth year) ; M. Apollon NicKolaievitch Maikoff, the Russian poet ; M. Redolphe Salis, founder of that now defunct resort of Paris Bohemianism, the famous Chat Noir ; M. De Bossy an esteemed French doctor, who celebrated his hundredth birthday four years ago, and who in the earlier part of his long and uninterrupted professional career practised for some time in the Bengal capital ; M. Karl Hansen, a celebrated Danish hypnotist.

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

DESPATCH FROM THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

THE following despatch on contagious disease in the British Army in India was sent to the Secretary of State by the Government of India on November 4th last :—

"We have on several occasion addressed your lordship regarding the prevalence of venereal disease among the British troops in India and now forward the latest statistics relative to the effects of the scourge, as well as a brief historical statement showing the measures adopted since 1885 in connection with the disease.

"It will be seen from the statistical tables which accompany the despatch that whereas in the decennial period 1875-85 the rate of sick from this cause was only 258 per mille per annum, in the following decennial period it had risen to 443, while in 1895 the ratio reached 522·3 per mille. In other words the annual admissions into the hospital on this account now exceed in number more than half the total strength of the British troops in the country. We would add that the present ratio includes troops on field service who are less exposed to contagion than those in cantonments. The ratio of the admission of troops in cantonments in 1895 amounted to 537·8 per mille. The growth of the disease and its dangerous effect on the strength and the efficiency of the British Army in India is incontestable.

"The statement of measures attached shows that in 1885 a number of Lock hospitals were closed, that in subsequent years all relative measures were gradually removed, and an increase in sickness took place during the decade 1885-95. In 1884 the ratio was 229 per mille by 1895 it had increased to 530·8 per mille for troops in cantonments.

"The point to which we would draw attention is that while the ratio for British troops has more than doubled since 1881, among native troops there has been no appreciable increase. The ratio for the native troops during the period 1877-85 was 32·2 per mille, and during the following decade 34·7. The inference which we think can be legitimately drawn from this fact is that venereal disease has not increased to any remarkable extent among loose women in the country generally, but that among the class of women with whom the British soldier associates there has been an increase out of all proportion to their numbers. From this inference the further deduction may be drawn that the increase among the particular class of women concerned is due to the operation of causes which do not affect the general population, and which may therefore be preventable.

"We should be glad to see an independent inquiry set on foot to establish or controvert the connection between the increase of venereal disease among the class of women referred to, and consequently among the soldiers who consort with them, and the abolition from time to time of the restrictive protective measures which formerly existed.

"We have been careful to adopt such means as lie in our power to protect British soldiers in India from a temptation likely to lead to the contraction of disease, the last of these being rules under the Cantonments Act for the prevention of loitering and importuning by loose women or male associates in cantonments. But we desire to express our strong conviction that without some fresh powers no restrictive regulations can have any material effect in mitigating the scourge of venereal disease."

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH.

A telegram received from the Secretary of State, gives some further details regarding the proposed action to check contagious disease among British troops in India. Her Majesty's Government, it is said, do not share the view that the examination of women, which may but need not necessarily be held under Cantonment Rules, is in effect compulsory ; but if there be any compulsion it is of the same kind as that enforced without objection in outbreaks of diphtheria or typhoid. There will not be obligation on the women to attend the hospital, but, as an alternative, they will be required to leave cantonment, and rightly so, as they are almost certain to cause disease in others. Her Majesty's Government also approve the suggestions of the Army Sanicary Committee as to the employment of female hospital assistants under the direction of the medical officers in the examination and treatment of women. The despatch request the Government of India to send, as soon as possible, for consideration by the Secretary of State, copies of the draft rules proposed to be issued to give effect to the decision aimed at. The despatch states that it is not clear that legislation is necessary to effect the object in view, but should the Government of India hold a different opinion, the necessary legislation should be undertaken without delay. The despatch invites the views of the Indian Government regarding the medical inspection of men who have been in hospital for venereal disease, and concerning penal stoppages against men so admitted, or concealing disease. An inquiry into the circumstances causing the great variations in admission rates at different stations is also requested.

THE Russians are said to intend moving more troops to Wakhan on the Upper Oxus when the snow has melted on the Pamirs. They probably mean to establish stronger to dosts there and to complete their plague cordon. The plague, in fact, is furnishing them with an excellent excuse for moving troops towards the Afghan border.

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

		Deaths from all Causes.		Attacks.	Deaths.
WARD			Upper Colaba	0	2
			Mid. & Lower Colaba	9	1
A	7		Fort, Southern	0	0
			Fort, Northern	0	1
			Esplanade	1	0
			Mandvie	6	5
B	34		Chukla	2	2
			Oomarkhari	4	2
			Dongri	6	0
			Market	3	1
			Dhobi Talao	0	1
			Fanaswady	0	0
C	18		Bhuleshwar	1	1
			Khara Talao	1	0
			Kumbharwada	1	0
			Khetwady	0	0
			Girgaum	0	0
D			Chowpatty	0	0
			Walkeshwar	3	1
			Mahalakshmi	2	3
			Mazagon	3	0
			Tarwady	0	0
			Second Nagpada	2	0
E	25		Kamatipura	3	3
			Tardeo	0	0
			Byculla	1	1
			First Nagpada	4	1
			Parel	1	0
F	13		Sewri	0	1
			Sion	6	1
G	9		Mahim	8	2
			Worli	3	0
			Water Division	0	0
	2		Non-Resident & Unknown	0	0
HOSPITALS			Police		2
			Khoja		2
			Colaba		0
			Parsee		1
			Wari Bunder		0
			Jain		2
			Cutchee Dossa Osval Bania		5
			Arthur Road		0
			Dariasthan Lohana		2
	35		St George's		0
			Chhatri Sarang		2
			Adamjee Peerbhoy		0
			Reay Road		0
			Port Trust		0
			Grant Road		0
			Mahim		5
			Worli Plague		0
			Hindu Fever		1
			Bhatia		7
			Cutchee Memon		1
			Colaa Moholla Memon Jamat		1
			Servants		1
			Sion Road		2
			Dhuravi Plague		2
Total...	150		Total.....	61	63

Total to date..... 11,130 9,467

Mortality from all causes during the twenty-four hours, 150.

THE RETURNS FOR SATURDAY—SUNDAY.

The total mortality for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Sunday morning was 153. New cases, 63 ; deaths from plague, 68.

THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR NEW HOSPITALS.

General Gatacre and Mr. James, accompanied by Surgeon-Captain Wilkinson, lately arrived from Punjab, drove at 3-45 p.m., on the 8th instant, to Pydhownie, where they were met by Messrs. Omer Jamal, Haji Cassum Yusuf, Husein Rahimtools Abba Issa, and Sardar Mir Abdul Ali, and proceeded to inspect the new hospital for Halai Memons in the Jamatkhana, in Memonwada.

The hospital was approved. The first and second floor are being set up for plague patients. The building is intended to give hospital accommodation to a community of about 8,000, who are at present in Bombay. There is room for fifteen beds on each floor. The ground floor is to be used as a dispensary, etc. Dr. Raniaa is appointed medical officer for this hospital.

The Committee then visited the proposed segregation quarters in Memonmohalla Street. The Committee next proceeded to the Cutchi Memon Hospital, where they were joined by Surgeon-Major Dimmock, and found there two patients under treatment. The general arrangements were very satisfactory.

They then drove to Abdul Rahiman Street and being met by Haji Cassum Yusuf, Khan Bahadur Kasim Mitha, inspected the new hospital to be opened there for Halai Memons in the Rungari Mohalla Jamat, which is intended to give hospital accommodation to a community of 1,500 souls. The ground floor is to be for men, and the third floor for women. The second floor already contains eight beds.

YESTERDAY'S WORK.

General Gatacre and Dr. Dimmock, with Dr. Weir, started at 6-15 a.m. yesterday for Parel Hospital, and met Dr. Jennings. They inspected the Sion Hospital, where eight patients were under treatment. Sion Causeway was then visited, where position for a patrol was fixed to prevent persons passing without inspection. The Dharavie Hospital was

columns some days ago, are now freely distributed in all parts of the city by the police.

ADAMJI PEERBHOY PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The daily report of the Adamji Peerbhoy Plague Hospital, Queen's Road, shows:—Discharged cured, 3; and remaining under treatment fourteen—thirteen being males and one female.

THE CUTCHEE MEMON PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The following are the returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning:—Admissions, 1; deaths, 2; and remaining under treatment, 2.

The following are the returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock, yesterday:—Admission, 1; and remaining under treatment, 3.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 7 a.m., 9th April to 7 a.m., 10th April, seven have been admitted, seven died, one discharged, and twenty-four remain under treatment.

THE BANDORA SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The following is the weekly return of plague cases at the Bandora Slaughter-Houses, from Monday, 5th April, to Sunday, 11th April:—Remaining of last week, 6; attacked, 4; cured, 1; died, 2; and remaining under treatment, 7. Attacks to date 40, and deaths 29. Hindus attacked six and deaths five, and Mahomedans attacked thirty-four and deaths twenty-four.

The following donations have been received towards the Bandora Slaughter-Houses Charity Fund:—

	Rs.
Major Hildebrand	16
Mrs Martelli, Baroda Residency	400
Total	416

SUNI MAHOMEDANS AND THE PLAGUE RULES.

The *Muslim Herald* writes:—The Juma Musjid showed a grand and imposing appearance when thousands and thousands of Mahomedans flocked to the place to obey the call of the Kazi and the leading citizens of Bombay. The Mahomedan meeting was held in order to consider what steps should be taken in the present crisis, and on account of the extraordinary attitude adopted by the Plague Committee. Twice have the Mahomedans waited upon General Gatacre and other members of the Committee appointed to look after the health of the city and twice had they to come back disappointed and despairing. It seems strange that the simple request of the Mahomedans of Bombay, as regards allowing their females to be medically treated at home, should have been so horribly and cruelly crushed by the Plague Committee. The Mahomedans have repeatedly shown determination to be loyal to their religious tenets. The evasive reply given on behalf of the Plague Committee led to the crowded meetings of the Mahomedans being held in Bombay. The last meeting at Juma Musjid can proudly top all of them. The large and extensive building and compound of the mosque was overcrowded. There was hardly room enough for many to stand, and several had to wait on the road to learn the result of the deliberations that were held by the leaders inside the mosque. Unity was extollable, enthusiasm was immense, and the excitement was feverish. The overcrowding of the meeting clearly shows that the answers given by General Gatacre were encouraging. The Mahomedans assembled heard carefully and attentively the message of General Gatacre brought to them by their revered Kazi of the city. When the Kazi had finished his orations, the Mahomedans explained certain misconceptions that are preying upon the minds of some of the members of the Plague Committee. They said in effect that all the Suni Mahomedan Hospitals that have been so far established were opened by Mahomedans amongst whom *Purda* or *Gosha* is quite unknown, whose women walk about in the streets to follow their daily vocations, and above all these hospitals were started by flatterers and honor hunters and curryers of official favors. No independent Mahomedan has so far contributed personally pecuniary aid towards hospitals which are decidedly against his religious principles. The conduct of Lucknow Mahomedans greatly emphasized and made an example of, in short, the meeting have, courageously and finally with unanimous voice, sent a message to the Plague Committee that they would not stand any intentional disrespect to their religion, and that they, though loyal to the Government, would not submit to unnecessary and unscientific measures, and all sensible persons must think that the Mahomedans have got justice on their side. When great doctors hugely differ as regards the utility of segregation, would it sound just that the Mahomedans should be dragged against their religious convictions into places of hospitals. We cannot but think appealing to the generous and sympathetic instincts of General Gatacre, and we trust that the Committee will extend the hand of kindness and meet the Mahomedans to a certain extent in their wishes.

DAMAUN.

Three days ago the Governor not being able personally to meet his doctors who are at Lower Damaun sent them the following questions in writing:—1. Is the plague virulent in Lower Damaun? 2. Is communication between Lower and Upper Damaun to be permitted? 3. Should the clothes of Lower Damaun be allowed to wash the clothes in Upper Damaun? 4. Is there plague in Upper Damaun? The answers of the learned doctors were:—1. It is virulent. 2. Decent people after undergoing fumigation and disinfection ought to be allowed free communication. 3. The dhobies may be allowed to wash the clothes in Upper Damaun on the clothes being first boiled in water and disinfected. 4. There is none. Notwithstanding this opinion of medical authorities, the Governor has not yet restored communication between Lower and Upper Damaun. Time has shown that this cutting of communication has *inter alia* not only caused anxiety and misery among members of a family, desertion of children, prevention to have a last look at the dying relatives as well as to attend their funerals, but sacrifice of human lives. The stoppage of provisions from outside Damaun, the cutting of connection with Upper Damaun, and the plague are the only evils the people of Lower Damaun have to contend with, but there are others. The only communication open to the people is by means of the post, and the people are almost driven to desperation at being unable to obtain for almost a week either post cards or stamps in the only Post Office which is situated in Lower Damaun. This is a chronic complaint, but if people desire to provide themselves with a sufficient quantity of stamps and cards when they are abundant in the Post office, an officious subordinate comes and arrogantly refuses to issue the demanded quantity on payment of the price. Surely somebody ought to provide the people with sufficient cards and stamps for their wants. The last but not the least annoyance is the loss of the valuable assistance of Dr. Narayenrao Ragunath Salpute who was not only very popular among the natives of this place, but had the exclusive custom of all and every European Portuguese here. For five years he was employed by Dr. Cowasji Damaunwala in his dispensary a Bodwara, and during the last eight years he enjoyed extensive practice at Damaun, and was considered and respected as the leader of the Deccani Hindus and general adviser of all the natives. To poor men he not only gave gratis medicine, but helped them in various other ways. A few months ago he was appointed by Government a Special Medical Officer to detect plague cases, and what with the fatiguing and dangerous work he had to carry on in highly pestilential quarters day and night, and pressure put upon him by the members of his family to find field for his labour in Bombay, he was reluctantly induced against the wish and to the regret of the whole city to apply for an appointment in Bombay. He has now secured the place of a Deputy Health Officer in charge of Nareiwady, Mazagon Section. An old Brahmin Vaid, of some renown here, is said to have cured six pronounced cases of plague by giving nimb (azydaracta indica) leaves, juice internally and leaf poultice externally.

POONA.

The City Municipal returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Friday, show the following results:—

Paths	Cases.	Deaths.
Sukerwar	4	1
Nana	4	0
Bhowani	5	0
Ganesh	2	0
Raste	2	0
Kasba	4	1
Shanwar	1	0
Rayiwar	1	0
Budwar	1	1
Vetal	0	0
Sadashiv	0	0
Gunj	3	0
Nihal	0	0
Bhamburda	0	0
Ghorpade	0	0
Somwar	0	0
Mangalwar	0	0
Narayan	0	0
Plague Hospitals	0	30
Total	28	33
Total to date	1,682	1,202

The total mortality from all causes was 43.—*Herald.*

SIND.

AN INFECTED VILLAGE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

KARACHI, 7th April.

Only the disinfecting parties were out to-day. Old Keamari was destroyed by fire as soon as all the inhabitants had been transferred to the new village.

Miss Arnott, a lady physician from Bombay, and Miss Allen from Calcutta have both arrived and are to work in the Dufferin hospital. Miss Allen is in nursing charge of the Baggdadi hospital.

The plague returns show 24 new cases and 26 deaths, and the totals now are 3,403 cases and 2,839 deaths. The deaths for the first time outnumber the new cases, which is admittedly a hopeful sign in plague statistics. The returns of the three plague hospitals give 116 patients, 22 convalescents, 5 deaths, and 4 discharged cured.

A mistake in names was made in the telegram dated April 3rd. The Shiwaranis hospital has been closed, not the Seth Vishvandas. The latter is well ordered, with efficient medical attendance. The Runchore hospital has been taken over by the Plague Committee, and Dr. Cooke continues in medical charge. Although a site was selected by Drs. Bainbridge and Arnim a month ago for the Nursery Puri camp hospital, nothing has been properly organised yet, and the people were told yesterday that unless the hospital was suitably appointed in 48 hours their sick would be taken to the civil or Seth Vishvandas hospital. The returns of the Civil, Kallankot and Bagdadi hospitals for the 9th instant give 119 patients remaining, 19 convalescent and 5 deaths.

KARACHI, 8th April.

Military parties were engaged in demolition work to-day in the Royal Artillery syces' lines. The returns of the Civil, Bagdadi and Kallankot Hospitals to-day give 122 patients remaining, 22 convalescents, and 3 deaths. The general returns to-day show 32 new cases and 20 deaths. The totals to date are 3,435 cases and 2,858 deaths. cantonments notify 4, Lyari 10, and Manora one death. The returns are less hopeful than yesterday.

The Plague figures for Sukkur during the last few days are the most serious yet reported. On the 5th and 6th instants the numbers were 35 attacks and 28 deaths. The disease may now be regarded as having established itself in the Indus Valley.

THE VENICE CONFERENCE; CONVENTION SIGNED.

ALL the delegates of the Powers to the International Sanitary Conference at Venice, on March 19, signed a definitive convention on the basis of the Paris and Dresden conferences. The representatives of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, and the United States accepted the convention ad referendum. The representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy, Luxemburg, Montenegro, Holland, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, and Switzerland, in signing the proces-verbal, formally recorded the declaration that their respective Governments would apply as far as possible the measures laid down before the time fixed for the ratification of the convention. The Conference is considered to have been a great success. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says the programme adopted is destined to benefit the whole human race. Originally convoked for the purpose of taking measures of prevention against the spread of the plague, the Sanitary Conference, taking the Austro-Hungarian project as the basis of its deliberations, extended its task to securing the unanimous acceptance of those resolutions adopted in the Paris Sanitary Convention of 1894, which had not previously obtained the approval of all parties concerned. England and the Porte had not given their sanction. Both of them have now done so. Venice Conference has thus been productive of two international agreements of far-reaching sanitary importance. It must be said to the credit of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office that for the past twenty years it has with praiseworthy perseverance and untiring energy advocated the necessity of introducing sanitary measures in Europe. The arduous labours of the Dual Monarchy in the direction, which have now been crowned with success, are intimately connected with the name of Count Kalnoky, the former Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs. It is also generally recognised by all concerned that Lord Salisbury himself has materially contributed to the success of the conference at Venice, which has furnished the missing link in the chain of sanitary precautions already in existence, and the merit of which belongs in so large a measure to Austria-Hungary. On this occasion the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office seems to have acted on the principle implied in a well-known saying of the late Crown Prince Rudolph:—"The most valuable thing on earth is man himself."

DISINFECTION OF COIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would recommend the disinfecting of large quantities of cash when changing hands, more especially at all Government treasuries. Few things are more likely to carry plague germs from hand to hand than dirty silver or copper. This could easily be done by throwing it into a vessel containing a solution of some disinfectant.—Yours, &c.,

H. C.

THE PLAGUE IN DAMAUN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The severity of the quarantine imposed on the Portuguese territory of Damaun, has rendered the condition of the people there truly pitiable, and it is surprising that although several letters have already appeared in your influential paper concerning the subject no steps have been yet taken to redress the grievances of the unfortunate Portuguese subjects. One can easily understand the timidity of the Portuguese authorities in imposing a quarantine upon their own people in Damaun. But an example so pernicious imitated by the wise and far-seeing British authorities is to say the least of it very surprising. The facts of the whole case, Sir, are briefly these. The Governor of Damaun immediately on receipt of the private intelligence of some fatal cases of plague in Damaun was so much alarmed that he ordered all communication between the place in which he resides and the rest of the town to be cut off so much so that he even refused to admit to his presence the Portuguese officials who had been to consult him on public affairs. Fortunately a wealthy and influential resident of the town, in order to allay the panic of the people, made all the necessary arrangements, at his own expense, for getting the people inoculated with the prophylactic serum of Dr. Haffkine. About 800 persons took advantage of the prophylactic and more persons were anxious to be inoculated. But the Portuguese authorities did not look upon this with kindly eyes as somehow or other they got the impression that if healthy people came in contact with those who were inoculated they were sure to be infected with the disease. How the Governor of Damaun got this novel idea it is hard to say, but he thought to impose a quarantine of eight days on all those who were inoculated with the prophylactic. The inoculations naturally stopped amidst the universal mutterings of dissatisfaction in the town. The strange behaviour of the Portuguese authorities towards their own subjects led the Collector of Surat to impose a rigorous quarantine on the town. Thus Damaun is isolated from the rest of the civilized world and it is easier to conceive than to describe the hardships of the people, especially when it is remembered that they depend for their food supplies chiefly on Surat, Bombay, and other British towns. Already the prices of grain, firewood, &c., have become fabulous and if the quarantine continues for a few days starvation will add to the ravages of the plague. Sir, I cannot for the life of me understand why Damaun alone should be singled out for quarantine from all the plague-stricken towns of Gujarat. The epidemic rages with equal, if not greater severity in Bulsar, Rander and other places in Gujerat. Why this difference then? Where is the uniformity of action in the suppression of the plague in the Presidency? If the object of the quarantine is merely to protect the British villages surrounding Damaun that object can be easily gained by strict medical inspection at the frontiers without resorting to the odious quarantine.

Sir, the distresses of a suffering and voiceless people call urgently for redress and I would humbly appeal to you to raise your powerful voice on behalf of the poor helpless Portuguese subjects.—Yours, &c.

MANECJI KAVASJI PATEL.

SOME SUGGESTIONS ABOUT THE PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When too much stress is laid on the insanitary condition of the dwellings of some of the poor affected by the plague, it is forgotten that the quality of their diet is in no small degree a predisposing cause rendering them liable to attack. The free use of chillies and liquor, as everyone knows, impoverishes the blood, but a fallacious idea is abroad among them that liquor prevents an attack of the plague and so they resort more largely to it with dire results. Now what are the effects of the plague. As soon as a bacillus enters the human system the blood is poisoned; in how many hours or days merely depends upon the extent of its purity. So the poor fall easy victims by reason of poverty of blood, and it is the duty of the philanthropists and employers of labor to impress on the minds of the poor the necessity for abstention from liquor. Dr. Bahadurji in his lecture on the Plague the other day advised the use of more fruits and less liquor, and I am glad to notice that the charitably disposed have taken the advice so much to heart that they already send fruits to the hospitals. Dr. Pollen advised people to light bonfires. I am afraid he did not give the same advice to the Plague Committee, but I trust it will commend itself to them, and they will apply it with the same zeal with which they enforce segregation and other measures. Bonfires were the last measures adopted for rooting out the plague in Paris. The very small percentage of cures effected at the hospitals during the first stage of their existence made these institutions very unpopular in the city; in fact, they were more feared than the plague itself. It was believed that the patients were taken to the hospitals only to be killed, and no small pains were taken to hide cases. A specific cure for the disease is unknown so far as the learned profession is concerned, though some natives here and there have tried their apprentice hand at it. It is stated that hardly 5 per cent of the cases which go direct to him are unsuccessful under the charitable treatment of Mr. Daruvala, a wealthy Parsee gentleman, residing at Cumballa Hill. The Committee have done well in allowing the patients in private hospitals to obtain treatment from such medical men as they may have confidence in, but this privilege ought to be extended to others in public hospitals also. This would in a great measure smooth the way and remove the aversion to going to hospitals. In conclusion, I would invite the serious attention of the plague committee to the case brought to light in a leader at page 335 of the Anglo-vernacular paper, the "Gujarati" of the 4th April 1897 in which a Hindu woman was dragged to hospital against the opinion of her responsible medical man. If this is a fact such cases are likely to cause unnecessary scare among the natives besides exposing the patient suffering from an ordinary complaint to the liability of catching the plague in the hospital.

April 10. P. B. DANTRA.

THE PURBHUS AND THE PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Whilst the Hindu Plague Hospital in this city is languishing for funds and for men to work them, the Purbhus are clamouring for a separate hospital for their small community. My Pandit assures me that this once flourishing community is noted for the intelligence of its members who have made considerable advance in civilization compared with many of the castes in Salsette among whom their lot has been cast for centuries, and that to-day they are absolutely immune from the plague of excommunication. They can do much as they like, and there is no acknowledged "punchayat" or "jamat" to control them or to coerce them into stagnation. No Hindu caste, from Brahmin to Atishudra is, my informant assures me, so free to carry out social and domestic reforms as the Purbhus. What then is the meaning of this exclusiveness, which impels these people, the bulk of whom are educated, to demand separate plague quarters for themselves, when the existing Hindu Hospital is freely resorted to by the high caste Brahmin and the Shudra alike? Nothing, I am told, but a false sense of pride which is ruining many a poor family. The Purbhus, I am told, have been heavily scourged by the epidemic. Many a valuable life among them would have been saved these last few months but for the pride and false prestige to which they still blindly cling. I would ask the sensible portion of this community not to encourage this pride and exclusiveness by listening to the clamour, but if they feel inclined to help, to send their contributions freely to the existing Hindu Fever Hospital.—Yours, &c.,

SOLOMON EAGLE.

Bandora, April 10.

INDIAN EXPENDITURE COMMISSION.

MR. NAOROJI'S EVIDENCE.

ON the 25th ultimo Lord Welby presided at the India Office over the Royal Commission on the administration and management of the Military and Civil Expenditure of India and the apportionment of charge between this country and India.

Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, ex-M.P. for the Finsbury Division and a member of the Commission, gave evidence from the Indian point of view. Speaking with reference to the administration of expenditure, in reply to the Chairman, witness said that the Act of 1833, confirmed by the pledges contained in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, conferred upon Indians a right to their full claim and share of public employments and emoluments and voice in their own expenditure, in order to secure their happiness and prosperity, and a good government also attached to British rule, and the prosperity of the British people themselves. He maintained that the impoverishment and degradation of British India had been caused by the compulsory employment of costly foreign official agencies and foreign capital beyond the means of the taxpayer, resulting in a drain from British India, financially, politically, and intellectually. Witness agreed with Lord Salisbury and Lord Iddesleigh that there was a general concurrence of opinion that a number of well-governed small native States were in the highest degree advantageous to the development of the political and moral condition of the people of India. This was the only satisfactory solution of the relation between an alien supremacy and the people of India. Native labour must replace foreign labour; but if any foreign labour was absolutely necessary for the maintenance of British rule in India and British supremacy in the East the British Government ought to pay a much higher interest, and to grant the British Government credit for doing the best it could with the existing machinery, but the system was bad. The non-official public and Parliament had no means of judging of the working of the machinery, which gave high salaries to those at the top, and such low salaries to those at the bottom as to offer every temptation to corruption and oppression.

By Sir James Peile: He admitted that the taxation of India was exceptionally low in amount, but it was far heavier in its incidence and pressure than even British taxation, because of the poverty of the people who were scarcely kept from starvation in ordinary times, and who died by hundreds of thousands in case of the failure of crops. It was true that the British system of taxation was better than under the old rulers of India, but in the latter case the money remained in the country, whereas the evil of foreign domination was that it drained India of a portion of capital every year. India had no object to pay a tribute if they could be put on the same footing as other countries.

Do you propose to retain any part of the European service in India—I do not say that all the Europeans are to be turned out of India. I would leave the highest officials there as controllers, who would be chosen by the native States of India.

What would you do with the Army?—Well, if the people India were contented you could raise an army that would send Russian soldiers back to St. Petersburg. I am willing to allow that a certain portion of the British Army should be in India, and the Imperial Government should pay a fair share of what she considered necessary for the maintenance of British rule. The reason why one English soldier to every two native soldiers has to be kept in India is because you fear the people, and you must pay a proper proportion for keeping so large a European Army on account of your fear.

If you had a very small European Army, what would prevent the different sections of Indians fighting among themselves, say a warlike race invading a peaceable one?—Well, the warlike and the peaceable races have lived together for thousands of years.

You do not agree with what the Prime Minister of Baroda said to Lord Roberts in such a case—viz., "that it would be like opening the cages at the Zoological Gardens and letting out the animals, when very soon all would be killed except the tiger, the tiger being Russia?—But that is going back before your rule in India.

By the Chairman: I sincerely desire to see such a British rule in India as would be beneficial both to India and Great Britain. If each native State were independent the Imperial Government would still have complete control over India, and the British Government would secure the gratitude of the Indian people. Against such rule the Chamber of Surat, to impose a rigorous quarantine on the town. Thus Damaun is isolated from the rest of the civilized world and it is easier to conceive than to describe the hardships of the people, especially when it is remembered that they depend for their food supplies chiefly on Surat, Bombay, and other British towns. Already the prices of grain, firewood, &c., have become fabulous and if the quarantine continues for a few days starvation will add to the ravages of the plague. Sir, I cannot for the life of me understand why Damaun alone should be singled out for quarantine from all the plague-stricken towns of Gujarat. The epidemic rages with equal, if not greater severity in Bulsar, Rander and other places in Gujerat. Why this difference then? Where is the uniformity of action in the suppression of the plague in the Presidency? If the object of the quarantine is merely to protect the British villages surrounding Damaun that object can be easily gained by strict medical inspection at the frontiers without resorting to the odious quarantine.

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MANECJI KAVASJI PATEL.

SOME SUGGESTIONS ABOUT THE PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When too much stress is laid on the insanitary condition of the dwellings of some of the poor affected by the plague, it is forgotten that the quality of their diet is in no small degree a predisposing cause rendering them liable to attack. The free use of chillies and liquor, as everyone knows, impoverishes the blood, but a fallacious idea is abroad among them that liquor prevents an attack of the plague and so they resort more largely to it with dire results. Now what are the effects of the plague. As soon as a bacillus enters the human system the blood is poisoned; in how many hours or days merely depends upon the extent of its purity. So the poor fall easy victims by reason of poverty of blood, and it is the duty of the philanthropists and employers of labor to impress on the minds of the poor the necessity for abstention from liquor. Dr. Bahadurji in his lecture on the Plague the other day advised the use of more fruits and less liquor, and I am glad to notice that the charitably disposed have taken the advice so much to heart that they already send fruits to the hospitals. Dr. Pollen advised people to light bonfires. I am afraid he did not give the same advice to the Plague Committee, but I trust it will commend itself to them, and they will apply it with the same zeal with which they enforce segregation and other measures. Bonfires were the last measures adopted for rooting out the plague in Paris. The very small percentage of cures effected at the hospitals during the first stage of their existence made these institutions very unpopular in the city; in fact, they were more feared than the plague itself. It was believed that the patients were taken to the hospitals only to be killed, and no small pains were taken to hide cases. A specific cure for the disease is unknown so far as the learned profession is concerned, though some natives here and there have tried their apprentice hand at it. It is stated that hardly 5 per cent of the cases which go direct to him are unsuccessful under the charitable treatment of Mr. Daruvala, a wealthy Parsee gentleman, residing at Cumballa Hill. The Committee have done well in allowing the patients in private hospitals to obtain treatment from such medical men as they may have confidence in, but this privilege ought to be extended to others in public hospitals also. This would in a great measure smooth the way and remove the aversion to going to hospitals. In conclusion, I would invite the serious attention of the plague committee to the case brought to light in a leader at page 335 of the Anglo-vernacular paper, the "Gujarati" of the 4th April 1897 in which a Hindu woman was dragged to hospital against the opinion of her responsible medical man. If this is a fact such cases are likely to cause unnecessary scare among the natives besides exposing the patient suffering from an ordinary complaint to the liability of catching the plague in the hospital.

April 10. P. B. DANTRA.

THE PURBHUS AND THE PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Whilst the Hindu Plague Hospital in this city is languishing for funds and for men to work them, the Purbhus are clamouring for a separate hospital for their small community. My Pandit assures me that this once flourishing community is noted for the intelligence of its members who have made considerable advance in civilization compared with many of the castes in Salsette among whom their lot has been cast for centuries, and that to-day they are absolutely immune from the plague of excommunication. They can do much as they like, and there is no acknowledged "punchayat" or "jamat" to control them or to coerce them into stagnation. No Hindu caste, from Brahmin to Atishudra is, my informant assures me, so free to carry out social and domestic reforms as the Purbhus. What then is the meaning of this exclusiveness, which impels these people, the bulk of whom are educated, to demand separate plague quarters for themselves, when the existing Hindu Hospital is freely resorted to by the high caste Brahmin and the Shudra alike? Nothing, I am told, but a false sense of pride which is ruining many a poor family. The Purbhus, I am told, have been heavily scourged by the epidemic. Many a valuable life among them would have been saved these last few months but for the pride and false prestige to which they still blindly cling. I would ask the sensible portion of this community not to encourage this pride and exclusiveness by listening to the clamour, but if they feel inclined to help, to send their contributions freely to the existing Hindu Fever Hospital.—Yours, &c.,

SOLOMON EAGLE.

Bandora, April 10.

INDIAN EXPENDITURE COMMISSION.

MR. NAOROJI'S EVIDENCE.

ON the 25th ultimo Lord Welby presided at the India Office over the Royal Commission on the administration and management of the Military and Civil Expenditure of India and the apportionment of charge between this country and India.

Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, ex-M.P. for the Finsbury Division and a member of the Commission, gave evidence from the Indian point of view. Speaking with reference to the administration of expenditure, in reply to the Chairman, witness said that the Act of 1833, confirmed by the pledges contained in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, conferred upon Indians a right to their full claim and share of public employments and emoluments and voice in their own expenditure, in order to secure their happiness and prosperity, and a good government also attached to British rule, and the prosperity of the British people themselves. He maintained that the impoverishment and degradation of British India had been caused by the compulsory employment of costly foreign official agencies and foreign capital beyond the means of the taxpayer, resulting in a drain from British India, financially, politically, and intellectually. Witness agreed with Lord Salisbury and Lord Iddesleigh that there was a general concurrence of opinion that a number of well-governed small native States were in the highest degree advantageous to the development of the political and moral condition of the people of India. This was the only satisfactory solution of the relation between an alien supremacy and the people of India. Native labour must replace foreign labour; but if any foreign labour was absolutely necessary for the maintenance of British rule in India and British supremacy in the East the British Government ought to pay a much higher interest, and to grant the British Government credit for doing the best it could with the existing machinery, but the system was bad. The non-official public and Parliament had no means of judging of the working of the machinery, which gave high salaries to those at the top, and such low salaries to those at the bottom as to offer every temptation to corruption and oppression.

By Sir James Peile: He admitted that the taxation of India was exceptionally low in amount, but it was far heavier in its incidence and pressure than even British taxation, because of the poverty of the people who were scarcely kept from starvation in ordinary times, and who died by hundreds of thousands in case of the failure of crops. It was true that the British system of taxation was better than under the old rulers of India, but in the latter case the money remained in the country, whereas the evil of foreign domination was that it drained India of a portion of capital every year. India had no object to pay a tribute if they could be put on the same footing as other countries.

Do you propose to retain any part of the European service in India—I do not say that all the Europeans are to be turned out of India. I would leave the highest officials there as controllers, who would be chosen by the native States of India.

What would you do with the Army?—Well, if the people India were contented you could raise an army that would send Russian soldiers back to St. Petersburg. I am willing to allow that a certain portion of the British Army should be in India, and the Imperial Government should pay a fair share of what she considered necessary for the maintenance of British rule. The reason why one English soldier to every two native soldiers has to be kept in India is because you fear the people, and you must pay a proper proportion for keeping so large a European Army on account of your fear.

If you had a very small European Army, what would prevent the different sections of Indians fighting among themselves, say a warlike race invading a peaceable one?—Well, the warlike and the peaceable races have lived together for thousands of years.

You do not agree with what the Prime Minister of Baroda said to Lord Roberts in such a case—viz., "that it would be like opening the cages at the Zoological Gardens and letting out the animals, when very soon all would be killed except the tiger, the tiger being Russia?—But that is going back before your rule in India.

By the Chairman: I sincerely desire to see such a British rule in India as would be beneficial both to India and Great Britain. If each native State were independent the Imperial Government would still have complete control over India, and the British Government would secure the gratitude of the Indian people. Against such rule the Chamber of Surat, [illegible]

The Commission adjourned.

THE 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkhas March from Drosh in Chitral to Ziarat on the 20th instant, to begin work in clearing the snow off the road over the Lowarai Pass. The accumulation of snow this year is exceptionally great, owing to the storms at the end of March.

A REPORT from the Tochi Valley states that the mail ekka was stopped on Tuesday by a band of about thirty robbers near Idak. The driver was killed and an officer's servant wounded, and two native passengers were robbed. The search party sent out recovered the mails and the baggage, but could not catch the robbers.

MAJOR CAMPBELL, Central India Horse, Lieutenant the Hon'ble H. Baring, 4th Hussars, and Lieutenant Greathed, R. A., are to be the extra Aides-de-Camp on the Viceroy's Staff during the summer. Lord Burford, who has been on the Viceregal Staff at Calcutta, returns to England shortly.

WITHIN the last few-weeks there has been quite a remarkable falling-off in the attendance of out-door patients at the dispensaries in some of the districts in these Provinces. The fact is not easy to account for, except on the supposition that the rumours regarding the measures to be taken by Government to prevent the spread of plague have spread an unreasoning and unreasonable suspicion of all medical institutions under Government control.

As a result of the Railway Postal Conference at Delhi to settle the timing of the accelerated mail service over the Indian Midland route, it is proposed that when the new service comes into force the mail train for Bombay via Itarsi and Tundla shall leave Lahore about 1-30 p.m. and Kalka at 7 p.m. and reach Bombay at 4 p.m. The journey from Kalka to Bombay would thus occupy only about 45 hours, a gain of 9 hours on the present timing. The corresponding train from Bombay will probably leave about 9 p.m., reaching Kalka at 7 p.m. and Lahore at 1-30 in the morning.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Mr. Thomas Kingston Austin, £51,506; Mr. Henry Beevor, £40,167; Mr. Godfrey Brooks Broadhurt, £26,874; Miss Elizabeth Burmen, £49,852; Mr. Richard Corner, £26,277; Mr. Frederick Davies, £50,811; Sir Henry Edwards, £18,929; Miss Adelaide Lucy Fenton, £29,046; Jean Francois Gravelet ("Blondin"), £1,445; Mr. Arthur Pemberton Heywood-Lonsdale, J.P., D.L., £263,398; Dr. William Basil Jones, £5,690; Mr. Rowland Jones Bateman, £30,051; Mr. Moulton Lambarde, £97,715; Mr. John Lancaster, £77,240; Mr. John Noble, £35,725; Mr. Ambrose John Constantantine Ralli, £29,037; Mr. John Dockwray Waterhouse, £44,381; Rev. James Ind Weldon, £16,619; Gen. Henry St. Clair Wilkins, £11,960.

BOMBAY RACES.

THE season's racing ended on Saturday with a most successful meeting. H. E. the Governor was present, and there was an exceptionally good attendance all things considered. The heat was tempered to some extent by a breeze, but there was a great deal of dust. Mr. Le Maurier, the popular honorary secretary of the W. I. T. C., was present to superintend the last meeting of the long series he has so successfully managed. For once, Mr. Ellison played the part of spectator, and Mr. Gray officiated as starter. Proceedings opened with the "Pony Selling Plate," for which all four coloured on the card turned out. Sirocco was made a good favourite, but could not go the pace set by Haughty Boy, and was easily defeated. For the Wind-up Stakes, Picnic was made a good favourite, and justified the confidence of his supporters by winning comfortably from Observer. The "Hunt Cup," which promised to be a very sporting and interesting race, was to a great extent spoiled by the fact that the stewards decided that Hawthorne was qualified to run, and as he was of quite a different class to the other horses entered, the result was a foregone conclusion barring accidents. He won in a common canter, and an objection was lodged against him on the ground that he was not eligible, but the stewards decided in his favour. We hear, however that an appeal is to be made to the Western India Turf Club. Captain Heneage, who rode Sarchedon, did a great performance as his saddle began to slip back after getting over the water, and he eventually passed the post with the saddle almost on the horse's quarters something after the fashion of a jockey act in a circus. In the "Byculla Plate" Fleetwing was made a hot favourite, and won neatly, though Aga S. Shah had to sit down and ride at the finish to shake off the attentions of Nobleman. For the "Cumballa Plate" Khushroo was made a slightly better favourite than Kingcraft, but the race resulted in the outsider, Angler, defeating the unlucky Chanda, after a desperate race, by a head. In the concluding race Rustum was made favourite, but was run into at the starting post and Aga S. Shah was somewhat hurt; the race was won by Anaiza, who was not much fancied, and must have done the bookmakers, of whom several were present, a good turn. Details are appended.

1ST RACE.—"The Pony Selling Plate." Distance—¼ mile. Rs. 199. A Selling Race for Arab ponies 13-2 and under. Weight—Ponies entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500, to carry 10st. 7lbs. W. I. Allowances—5lbs. allowed for every Rs. 250 down to Rs. 500. Maidens allowed 5lbs. Accumulative.

Mr Johnson's g g a p Haughty Boy, 9st 6lbs, Ebrahim	1
Mr F C Allen's g g p Sirocco, 8st 11lbs, Aga S Shah	2
Mr Jamshedji Dhunjishah's g g p Maga, 8st 7lbs, Jakoo	3
Mr P J Fisher's g g p Pussmoth, 8st 7lbs, Native	0

Betting: 2 to 1 on Sirocco; 6 to 4 against Haughty Boy; 6 to 1 Maga; 10 to 1 Pussmoth.

To an excellent start Maga took the lead and remained in that position till rounding the bend, where Haughty Boy and Sirocco closed up, and at the distance came away, Haughty Boy winning easily by a length; Maga third.

2ND RACE.—"The Wind-up Stakes." Distance—5 furlongs, Rs. 199. For all Arab Galloways 13-3 and under, landed since 1st August, 1896. Weight—13-3 to carry 9st. 7lbs.; W. I. Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 180: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; thrice or oftener, 10lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 500, to carry 5lbs. extra. Accumulative.

Major Kettlewell's g a p Picnic, 9st 6lbs, Greenhalgh	1
H H the Maharaj Holapur's g a p Observer, 8st 12lbs, C B Mahomed	2
Mr Frankland's b a p Off Chance, 9st 4lbs, Native	3
Mr Allison's ch a p Pretender, 9st 10lbs, Such a Prender	0
Abdul Wahab-ul-Fahad's b a g Dewarka, 9st 7lbs, M Soda	0
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a g Red Ruby, 9st 7lbs, Aga S Shah	0

Betting: 5 to 4 against Pretender; 6 to 4 against Picnic; 5 to 1 Red Ruby and Off Chance; 6 to 1 Observer and Dewarka.

Another good start, and they ran in a heap to the half-mile post, when Picnic and Observer showed out and came along to the distance, when Picnic came away and won fairly easily by ¾ of a length from Observer, who defeated Off Chance by 2 lengths.

3RD RACE.—"The Hunt Cup." Distance—about 2 miles. Rs. 199. A Steeplechase for all horses that have been regularly hunted with the Bombay hounds and for passed Light Horse Chargers. Weights—English and walers, Catch-weights over 12st. 7lbs. Arabs and C.B.'s Catch-weights over 10st. 7lbs. Allowances—Galloways allowed 10lbs.

Mr T L Roberts' b w geld Hawthorne, late Eureka, 12st 7lbs, Owner	1
Mr E Rivers Smith's g w geld Sarchedon, 12st 7lbs, Capt Heneage	2
Mr J H Symington's b w geld Macbeth, 12st 7lbs, Mr Ellison	3
Mr G Ostermayers' b w geld What Cheer, 12st 7lbs, Mr Fischer	0
Mr Littleton's b a b Bluebottle, 12st 7lbs, Mr Talbot	0
Mr E McCausland's ch ch geld The Bleater, 1 st 7lbs, Owner	0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Hawthorne; 2 to 1 Macbeth, 3 to 1 Bluebottle; 5 to 1 Sarchedon; 6 to 1 The Bleater and What Cheer.

The race needs but little description, as Hawthorne took the lead after the first fence and kept it the whole way round, winning by about fifty lengths. All got safely over the water, but at the first fence in the country What Cheer ran out, and Bluebottle followed his example at the next jump. Hawthorne made the pace very hot all through, with Macbeth lying second and Sarchedon third. This order was maintained until the last jump had been negotiated, but when they got on the course, Sarchedon came up and beat Macbeth for second place, the rider of the former riding a great finish with his saddle on the horse's quarters.

4TH RACE.—"To be started at 5 p.m.—"The Byculla Plate."

THE CRISIS IN THE EAST.

RENEWED FIGHTING IN CRETE.

FIRING BY WARSHIPS.

A TELEGRAM dated Canea, March 25, 12-20 p.m. says:—At six o'clock this morning the insurgents made a determined attack on the Turkish blockhouse of Malaxa, opening fire with artillery. Several shots fell on the roof of the fort, which became untenable, and the garrison, leaving its shelter, began a retreat towards Suda.

The warships in Suda Bay, becoming aware towards eight o'clock of what was going on, opened fire with their guns to cover the retreat of the Mussulmans, but the Christian insurgents pressed fast upon them, following them up as far as the village of Tsikalaria, where they set fire to two Turkish houses.

Meanwhile a detachment of Ottoman troops hads moved out of Canea with a convey of provisions for Malaxa, and knowing nothing of the evacuation of the fort, had advanced through the village of Nerokouri and half-way up the heights on which is situated the blockhouse of Keratidi. Here the troops were encountered by a body of insurgents, whose fire brought them to a standstill.

Fighting is still going on at this point, with what result is yet uncertain.

The garrison of Malaxa lost heavily in the retreat along the Suda road.

The insurgents appear to be in large numbers, and occupy all the heights as far as Perivolia.

The two last Turish fortresses in the neighbourhood of Canea are thus now in the hands of the Christians.

THE BLOCKADE OF CRETE.

Athens, March 21.—The blockade of Crete began at 8 o'clock this morning in somewhat unfavourable circumstances. A strong gale was blowing in the Ægean, and the task of torpedo boats and smaller vessels told off for duty will be a difficult one, as a high sea frequently runs off the coast, especially on the southern side. The friends of the insurgents have been making the best of their time. Three vessels laden with provisions and ammunition have, I am informed, been dispatched to Crete during the last few days, and one is said to have landed her cargo at Akrotiri, almost under the eyes of the Admirals, who, it is supposed, purposely refrained from interfering.

THE EXCITEMENT IN ATHENS.

Athens, March 22.—The public mind continues in a state of extreme tension, and news from the frontier is anxiously awaited.

The outbreak of hostilities is daily expected, and various incidents are reported tending to show that the Turks are assuming a provocative attitude. Thus, it is announced to-day that they have placed heavy guns on the heights commanding the town of Arta, the inhabitants of which live in constant fear of bombardment.

Detachments have, it is stated, been pushed forward to various points which threaten the Greek positions. The Turks are further said to be ill-treating Christian peasants and plundering their property.

Little credence need be attached to most of these rumours, which are only important as showing that the atmosphere is highly charged with electricity.

Though the army and populace are eager for war, the Government, which is in a position to appreciate the dangers of the situation, is, I believe, sincerely anxious to find a solution of the present difficulty.

A Canea, Telegram of March 26, 9-15 a.m. says:—Yesterday's fighting continued up to midnight. During the evening the insurgents burned some Mussulman dwellings and other Mussulman property in the village of Perivotia. This morning they have burned the abandoned Turkish fort at Keratidi.

Skirmishing between the insurgents and Mussulman volunteers is now proceeding at Tsikalaria.

The 100 men of the Seaforth Highlanders, who have been landed here, are occupying the same barracks as the French. A Russian company of 120 riflemen from Odessa has just landed.—Reuter.

Rome, March 27.

A telegram to the "Popolo Romano" states that the insurgents having occupied the Turkish blockhouse at Malaxa, Admiral Canevaro ordered a bombardment. This was immediately carried out by all the warships, and lasted ten minutes.—Central News.

Athens, March 26.

A Canea telegram states that out of the 70 men forming the garrison of the Malaxa blockhouse only 18 escaped with their lives. The insurgents blew up the fort with dynamite when compelled by the fire of the combined fleet to abandon the position.—Dalziel.

Athens, March 25, Evening.

Thirty deputies of the majority held a private meeting this evening and deputed four of their number to wait upon M. Delyannis, the Premier to ask him to make a statement explaining the present situation.

M. Delyannis informed the Deputies that the Government was determined to follow the line of policy which had been adopted. He further expressed a desire to learn the opinion of the Deputies relative to the proposed acceptance for Crete of the system applied in the case of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the event of the Power remaining obdurate on the question of the union of the island to Greece.

The advanced newspapers continue to attack violently the suggested appointment of Prince George as Governor as a way of solving the difficulty. They declare that the Prince is a duke of the machinations of the enemies of Greece. The troops have begun to demolish the fortification of Trevera, on the sea coast. It was against the erection of these forts that Greece had protested.

Prince George on being questioned on the subject of his acceptance of the Principality of Crete replied "I will do what the King and the nation order."—Reuter.

Salonica, March 22.

Cannon, ammunition and lage numbers of horses continue to be dispatched to the Greek frontier. Up to-day 124 trains from Rodosto and Muratli have passed through Salonica, conveying 60 battalions of redifs from Anatolia.

MORE DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING.

The fighting in the vicinity of Canea assumed a most desperate character about three o'clock yesterday afternoon in the village of Tsikalaria where the insurgents again set fire to a number of Turkish houses. At a quarter past three the European warships opened fire on the insurgents occupying the blockhouse of Malaxa. The bombardment lasted about 10 minutes but in spite of the shells falling thickly about them the Christians held their ground close to the blockhouse, which they evacuated and set on fire. At five minutes to four as a fresh detachment of Turkish troops was making a vain attempt to gain the heights above Nerokuru it was attacked by the insurgents from Akrotiri. The latter also attacked the Turkish cordon at Halepa, but were prevented from coming to close quarters by the mountain guns. Martevardia and Halepa were within range of the guns of the insurgents, who continued to shell both places.

Last evening the insurgents blew up a part of the blockhouse at Malaxa with dynamite, and the rest of the building took fire. The Turkish warships anchored in Suda Bay bombarded the insurgents.

THE ADMIRALS ON THE SITUATION.
IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS, EXPECTED.

Constantinople, March 25.

The Ambassadors met to-day, in order to consider a telegram received from the Foreign Admirals in Cretan waters, stating that it is becoming every day more evident that the continuance of Turkish authority in Crete is an impossibility, and recommending that a European Governor-General be appointed, and the Turkish troops withdrawn from the island.

It is thought that important developments may be looked for shortly, in connection with the action of the Powers in the Cretan question in reference to Great Britain's attitude with regard to the blockade of Greece. The British fleet will not take part in the blockade of the Piræus or of Volo, but it is not clear whether Great Britain will not join in the blockade of other ports of Greece. Nevertheless, it appears certain that Great Britain would take part in the blockade of Greece if the same treatment were applied to Turkey also, for the main object of such an extension of the blockade would be to compel both parties to withdraw their troops from the frontier.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS FOR CRETE.

Vienna March 26.

In pursuance of international arrangements arrived at by the foreign Admirals in Cretan waters, and sanctioned by their Governments, a second battalion of the 87th Austrian Infantry sailed yesterday for Crete on board the Lloyd steamer Electra, conveyed by the cruiser "Tiger." The battalion has, by the addition of Reservists, been brought up to a strength of 656 men and 22 officers. Colonel Guzek, the commander, and three companies will be stationed at Suda and one company at Canea, so as to prevent a conflict, the danger of which is growing daily. The Embassies to-day received telegrams from the Mussulmans at Canea, Retimo, and Candia asserting that the projected autonomy regime would place the Mussulmans, who possess the greater part of the property and wealth of the island, at the mercy of the Christians. The Mussulmans, therefore, beg the Ambassadors to introduce a system maintaining the authority of the Porte, conjointly with that of the Powers.

THE MASSACRE AT TOKAT.

Constantinople, March 25.

The Ambassadors have resolved on demanding the punishment of Hakki Pasha, the commander of the troops at Tokat, whom they regard as partly responsible for the recent massacre.—Reuter.

Constantinople, March 26.

Dibber Effendi having suddenly been taken ill, Kapriel Effendi, President of the Maritime Section of the Tribunal of Commerce, has been appointed in his stead member of the Commission charged to inquire into the Tokat massacre. He left the same evening with the members for the scene of the disturbances. The Armenian Archbishop of Sivas has been instructed by the Patriarch to leave for Tokat, to devote himself to the local needs of the diocese while the Commission is sitting there.

OTHER ITEMS OF NEWS.

The Admirals and commanders of the European squadrons on the 25th ult addressed a general order to the international troops which have been landed. After bidding them welcome in Crete, the order says, "We exhort you, by your conduct, to set an example to the Cretan people whom the Powers charge us to protect and promptly save from the horrors of civil war. The enterprise we have embarked upon will be a difficult and often a painful one, but we rely on you to defend the interests of humanity and the honour of our flags."

The "Telegraph" correspondent at Volo says that the Greeks, weary of delay, will probably commence hostilities against Turkey on April 6, the anniversary of thier independence.

The Ambassadors in Constantinople received a protest from Cretan Mahomedans against autonomy, demanding the maintenance of the Sultan's sovereign authority in Crete.

The "Times" Vienna correspondent says that nothing seems yet to have been decided regarding the extension of the blockade to Greece.

Two more Turkish divisions are being mobilised on the Greek frontier, and the total number of troops there is stated to be nearly 140 battalions. The Turkish Consuls are quitting Thessaly, and siege artillery is being sent to the front. This is believed to augur an advance.

A large number of Lisbon students on the 25th ult. evening organised a torchlight procession as an expression of sympathy with Greece. They assembled in front of the Greek Consulate where the flag was hoisted, and many enthusiastic speeches were delivered. The Consul, however, was absent.

THE OPPOSITION AND CRETE.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY LORD SALISBURY.

"THE INTEGRITY OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE."

On Friday March 19 in House of Lords. The Marquis of Salisbury: I have given the noble earl (Lord Kimberley) private notice that I wish to call attention to some observations which he is reported to have made at Norwich, an first about a matter of very little importance, which is a purely personal question. The noble lord said—

The Earl of Kimberley: Is the noble marquis quoting from the *Times* report?

The Marquis of Salisbury: Yes. These are the words used by the noble earl: It so happened that it was his duty the previous night to ask the Prime Minister to make a statement to parliament on the policy which was being pursued by the Government and he received for answer that he might find that policy stated, not by the Minister of the Crown, but by the Minister of France. I have a report of what passed in this House, and the noble lord's interpretation of it departs so widely from what actually took place that I feel it necessary to contradict it lest I should be supposed to admit the statement to be true by default. He did not ask me precisely to make a statement of the policy of the Government. He asked me whether I was in a position to make any statement to the determination now come to by the Powers with regard to their course of action as to Greece and Crete. My reply was:—The only answer I can give to that question which states any fact not already formally known to the House is that instructions have been given to the Admirals for the blockade of the island of Crete. Beyond that I do not think that there is anything which corresponds with the description implied by the question of the noble earl. In my answer I did not state that he must not come to a Minister of the Crown but should go to a Minister of France, but I went on to say that he would find an admirable statement of the policy of the Powers, though not containing any fact or many facts absolutely new in the speeches of the Minister I referred to. Then again the noble lord said he would prefer to hear a statement from Her Majesty's Minister and I replied:—I think the House has heard all I can give in explanation of the policy of the Powers to which Her Majesty's Government have assented. I am not aware that I have omitted anything. As the House knows, I have on one or two occasions made quite as fully as I was asked to do, and I believe as fully as the subject permitted, statements of the agreement the Powers had come to, and had told the noble lord absolutely everything I knew which the Powers had agreed to. I think therefore, it is something of an outrage that the noble lord should go down to Norwich and state there that, when he asked for a statement of policy, I had told him he must go, not to a Minister of the Crown, but to a Minister of France. (Hear, hear.) Well, that is a private question that really does not matter very much, only I do not wish to allow the statement of the noble lord to remain without absolute contradiction and to be accepted as a fact by reason of any default of mine. But there is something much more important in the noble lord's speech at Norwich to which I wish to call attention, and that is with respect to the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The noble earl made this statement:—"He found from the statement of the French Minister that the policy of this Government was the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. Were we to approve of that policy which had for its basis the integrity of the Ottoman Empire?" Then again at the end of his speech the noble earl said:—"He would only say that every one of them in that meeting was convinced that the cause of freedom should be advanced, and repudiated and utterly refused to accept a policy which was based upon the integrity of Turkey." Now this is a very momentous statement, and, if made at all, should have been made in this House—should have been made where it could be dealt with. It is a momentous statement, not only by reason of its intrinsic character, but because of the position of the man who made it. The noble lord who made that statement was himself a member of the Government by which the integrity of the Ottoman Empire was made part of the law of Europe. He has held office again and since then, and quite recently he was Minister for Foreign Affairs. I am not aware that he has given to anybody on any occasion any ground for the belief that he had repudiated the policy which the chief he served that the Government to which he belonged solemny adopted and to which they put the name of England in 1856. (Hear,) It is only now that he has done it. He will tell me that the Sultan of Turkey has behaved very badly in the last two years, and I do not traverse that statement. I admit it to the full extent, and I deplore and condemn what has been done as much as he can. (Hear, hear.) But if his declaration of the policy solemnly declared by his party and the Foreign Minister in whom they trusted, before Europe, and agreed to by England in the face of Europe, is to be given up because only during two years there have been actions of the part of the Turkish Government which deserve the deepest condemnation, I think the policy was either very lightly adopted or very lightly abandoned. (Cheers.) But beyond that is not merely the past of the noble lord. It is his future. If the present Ministry went out of office the noble lord would probably be Minister of Foreign Affairs. He comes in with an announcement that he is pledged to disregard that which all Europe has, up to this time adopted as the basis of its policy. A graver statement could not have been made, and I repeat that it should have been made in some more formal manner, and with some fuller statement of reasons, than on a party platform at Norwich. I feel how heavy a blow the noble lord has dealt at the policy of this country. Of course, I may say what I please, for I am only the holder of an office until such time as I vacate it, and when I vacate it, it will probably be held by a statesman who has pledged himself to disregard the solemn signature of England with regard to one of the most important treaties of the century. (Hear, hear.) I do not take the integrity of the Ottoman Empire for a permanent dogma. It was established by the Legislature of Europe; it was established it has been modified by them; no doubt it will be modified again. But this is the first time, as far as know, that a man who has been Foreign Minister, and will probably be Foreign Minister again, declares in the face of Europe that he will disregard the signature of his country and, not with the consent of the other Powers, but in their face, will tear up the engagement to which he has come. (Cheers.) I feel bound, at all events to separate myself as strongly as possible from that declaration. (Hear, hear.) I do not by any means hold to the doctrine that the integrity of Turkey will not be modified. It may be very likely modified in the future, but what is done will be done by the consent of all the Powers by which the integrity of Turkey was made part of European law. Much was said, not, I think, by the noble lord, but by those who stood by him, in condemnation of the Powers of Europe on this occasion. At least it may be said for them that they are representing a continuity of policy and that they are maintaining the law of Europe as it has been laid down by the only authority competent to create law for Europe. They have been defied by a State that owes its very existence to the Concert of Europe. If it had not been for the Concert of Europe the Hellenic kingdom would never have been heard of. They have been defied—if breach of obligation and disregard of former statement is any aggravation—under circumstances of the gravest aggravation that could have taken place. In point of international law, Greece has not a shred of right to the island of Crete she has invaded—I say in point of international law, and the Powers of Europe appear as the defenders of international law, believing that unless it be respected the peace of the world is worth a very few years' purchase (Cheers.) I know that there are those, and suppose the noble lord opposite is one of them, who appeal to some higherlaw, whose precise provisions I do not know, but by which what would have been a filibustering, expedition in any other Power in this case is a righteous act, because of some superior obligation. I do not know where it comes from, but which is deduced by a subtle logic which I cannot follow from the fact that the battles of Thermopylæ and Salamise were fought 2000 years (Laughter.) Crete is not the only island in the world which is dissatisfied with the Monarchy to which it is attached; and other race too, have in the distant past hopes and traditions of which they are proud and to which the poets among them love to appeal. If the Thermopylæ and Salamise argument is to be taken into the law of Europe, it will not be only the Turkish Empire, it will not be only the Treaty of Paris which will be affected by such a novel doctrine. (Hear, hear). I feel it is our duty to sustain in the federated action of Europe. If think it has suffered by the somewhat absurd name which has been given to it—the concert of Europe—and the intense importance of the fact has been buried under the bad jokes to which the word has given rise. But the federated action of Europe—if we can maintain it, if we can maintain this Legislature—is our sole hope of escaping from the constant terror and the calamity of war, the constant pressure of the burdens of an armed peace which weigh down the spirits and darken the prospects of every nation in this part of the world. (Hear, hear.) The federation of Europeis the only hope we have; but thatfederation is only to be maintained by observing the conditions on which every Legislature must depend, on which every judicial system must be based—the engagements into which it enters must be respected. (Hear, hear.) They must not be treated as pieces of waste paper to be torn asunder at will in obedience to any poetical, or rhapsodical, or classical feeling that may arise. It must not be denounced by the Ministers who have been partisans and colleagues of those by whom they were signed. They must not be thrown over at the mere will of an outside Power, whose motives it is not for me now to canvass, but which is no just subject for the eulogies that have been passed upon it. I think I may and that the maintenance of that federation of Europe, will be increasingly difficult if every statesmen who has retired from public life thinks it right to fling insults at the Sovereigns who occupy the principal thrones of Christian Europe. (Cheers.) I think that, which I conceive to be a very grave matter, a subject that should be submitted to your lordships' House. I cannot cavil because the noble lord chooses to entertain notions which are certainly eccentric amongst statesmen and which are entirely novel in himself. I do cavil at the time he has selected to reveal them, and at the mode he has adopted in order to enforce them on his countrymen. (Hear, here.) At all events, I wish to say that we have no part in them, and that, whatever measures the Concert, the federation, of Europe may in the future, in its wisdom, think it right to take with respect to the integrity of Turkey, will be no party to a violation of that integrity, without their authority, consecrated as it is by congresses the most solemn, by negotiations the most important by events which should have pressed their value upon every mind, and having been, in the minds, of the some of the greatest statesmen we have had—statesmen not belonging to this side of the House—the foundation of European order and of the policy which this country has consistently pursued. (Cheers.)

Lord Kimberley replied that he failed to see how he had misrepresented the Prime Minister in his reference to the speeches in the French Chamber. He admitted the gravity of the statement that, with a full sense of responsibility, he made at Norwich in regard to the policy of maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. His view was that that policy had not only failed, but that the integrity of the Ottoman Empire had been over and over again violated and treated as a mere fiction by every Government in Europe. In the debate on the Address this year Lord Salisbury himself spoke of the rejection of the proposals of the Emperor Nicholas by Lord Clarendon as a momentous decision, and declared that they had "put their money on the wrong horse." Could he have pronounced a stronger condemnation of the policy on which the treaty of 1856 was based? By the subsequent Treaty of Berlin several large provinces were severed from Turkey, and he held that the time had come when this country should be absolutely disconnected from a policy of maintaining the integrity of an Empire which was a sort of gangrene on Europe and a standing danger to the paramount interests of peace. He did not imply that they were immediately to proceed to tear Turkey to pieces, but he asserted that there was nothing either in our treaty obligations or in the present position of the world to preclude this country from disassociating itself from a policy which had been often violated and treated as mere formula.—The subject then dropped.

At a Cabinet meeting at Athens on Wednesday it was decided to answer the Note of the Powers concerning the blockade of Crete, and to protest against that measure, declaring the responsibility to rest with Europe.

The *Daily Chronicle's* commissioner at Athens states that the King has at last decided at the repeated and urgent desire of the Ministry to send the Crown Prince at once to the frontier to take command of the Greek forces. The correspondent adds that either Crete will receive Bosnian autonomy under a Greek Prince obeying the orders of the Greek King, or there wil be war.

The Ambassador in Constantinople yesterday received a protest from Cretan Mahommedans against autonomy, demanding the maintenace of the Sultan's sovereign authority in Crete.

Two more Turkish divisions are being mobilised on the Greek frontier, and the total number of troops there is stated to be nearly 140 battalions. The Turkish Consuls are quitting Thessaly, and siege artillery is being sent to the front.

Severe fighting took place yesterday near Canea, in the neighbourhood of the Malaxa Fort. An attempt was made at daybreak by a strong column of Turkish troops, aided by the Turkish warships in Sucia Bay, to provision the garrison, but the advance was opposed by the insurgents, who eventually hoisted the Greek flag over the blockhouse. The fighting was continued afterwards, and at three o'clock the foreign man-of-war opened fire, shelling the insurgents out of the fort, which they set on fire as they retreated. Simultaniously, an engagement took place between the Turkish cordon at Halepa and the insurgents at Akrotiri.

According to a report from Constantinople, the British Government has decided not to take an active part in an enentual blockade of the Greek ports.

The Tsar has contributed £5000 in aid of the Cretan refugees.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 10TH OF APRIL, 1897.

SUMMARY.

WITH the exception of a brisk fall at Jacobabad the barometer has been steady, or has changed only slightly over the whole of the reporting area. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep to slight. Winds are cyclonic in Sind, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Karachi. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal in Sind, and the minimum is large to very large excess at Malegaon, Surat, Akola, and Amraoti. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Surat, and the lowest 62° at Indore and Jubulpore. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Veraval, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Calicut, Cochin, Muslipatam, Cuddapah, and Colombo. Nearly two inches of rain has fallen at Cochin, and light to moderate showers at Ahmednagar and Belgaum. A small depression exists a little to the west of Jacobabad, and the weather in Sind is only slightly unsettled. Conditions are slightly favourable for local rain on the Malabar Coast and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 10.

SATURDAY.—The only important change in pressure is a brisk fall of the barometer over the Western desert and consequent intensification of the slight depression over that area. The barometer reads below normal over North-West India and over Burma, but is higher than usual elsewhere. Winds are practically unchanged in direction, but force freshening at the head of the bay and at some North-West stations. Mean temperature has fallen in Burma, been steady in the Peninsula, and generally risen elsewhere. Mean temperature is lower than usual in the Central Provinces, over Madras, Deccan, and over parts of Assam and Burma, but is steady or rising elsewhere, and the depression of temperature, recently prevailing, is now quickly disappearing. There have been a few showers over the Peninsula, but no rain whatever over Northern and Central India.

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CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

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Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim
As the swift years steal away.
Beautiful, willowy forms so slim
Lose fairness with every day.
But she still is queen and hath charms to spare
Who wears youth's coronal—beautiful hair.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

will preserve your hair, and thus preserve your youth. "A woman is as old as she looks," says the world. No woman looks as old as she is if her hair has preserved its normal beauty. You can keep hair from falling out, restoring its normal color, or restore the normal color to gray or faded hair by the use of

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NOTICE.

Opposite Byculla Club.

Branch Mumbra, between Tanna and Kalyan.

Horses! Horses!!

Also new horses arrived to-day from Cape of GoodHope 1st time in Bombay. Walers, Arabs, Persians and other Horses, Racers, Chargers, Hunters, Race and Polo Ponies, and Remounts. Walers trained to Saddle and Single and Double Harness.

I have opened a Branch Stable at Mumbra, which was visited by the Officer Commanding 3rd Hyderabad Contingent, Aurungabad, who purchased 27 Remounts.

As mentioned above all sorts of Horses are ready for sale, every convenience afforded to visitors. For particulars see Handbills enclosed in issue of "Bombay Gazette" of 19th February.

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LIGHT GREY,
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HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
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"Lanoline" Toilet Soap
6d PER TABLET. THREE IN A BOX 1/6
"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"
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An antiseptic of greater power than Pure Carbolic Acid, but entirely free from the dangers and objections attending the use of Carbolic disinfectants.
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Price Rs. 3-8, the Elixir, Rs. 4.

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THIS preparation is a concentrated solution to be used in making any quantity of disinfectant. It is composed by a patented process, tested in the laboratories of the Paris School of Medicine, rendering CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE ("THE ONLY SUBSTANCE THAT DESTROYS ALL KINDS OF MICROBES WITH THEIR GERMS," PASTEUR) easy to handle, stable and more energetic, and allowing it to be used under *unique* conditions of *cheapness*, accurate measurement, economy of transport and storage.

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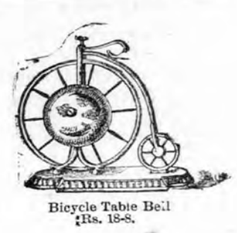
Bicycle Table Bell, Rs. 18-8.

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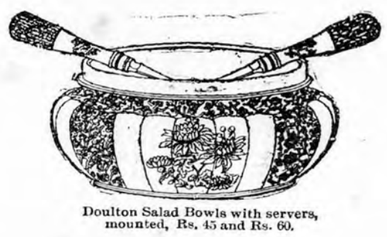
Doulton Salad Bowls with servers, mounted, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.

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Tea or Coffee Stand with Doulton Ware Cups and Saucers, Rs. 125, Rs. 150.

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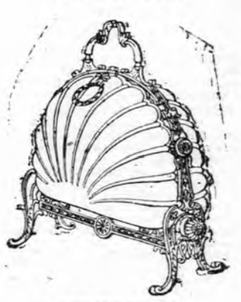
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Claret Jugs, best Cut-glass E. P. Mounts, Rs. 40, 42, 46, 50, 55, 60, 80.

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Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

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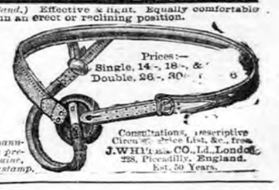
(No Steel in Bend.) Effective & neat. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.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